CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,393—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1891.

BEST CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, and Clubs, &c.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
15-0 8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0 8-8
11-0 6-8	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	11-0 6-8
22-0 12-0		22-0 12-0
25-0 13-8	After Dinner—Lafit	25-0 13-8
37-8 19-12		37-8 19-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Detailed List.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday, 1891.
† SIAM	3041	500	W. J. Nantes	4th Apr.
B.L. ROSETTA	3525	700	C. Gadd	11th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	25th "
† SIAM	3041	500	W. J. Nantes	2nd May
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th "
† MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	16th "
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
				Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	29th May.
B.L. BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	5th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	12th "
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	26th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Masagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board and only hand packages will be received.

SPECIAL STEAMER TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday, 5 P.M.
ROME	5011	1000	G. W. F. Browne	7th Apr.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

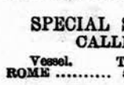
Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains. About
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton .. 9th Apr.
RAVENNA	3386	700	... 23rd "
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester 7th May.
PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler ... 21st "
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris ... 4th June.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson . 18th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3 th March, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 300, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO.	5,000	800	1st April, 1891.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th April, 1891.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th May, 1891.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June, 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th April, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 10, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N Co

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June '91.
AMPHITRITE	....	4,200	600	10th June '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	18th May '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
THISBE	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	24th April '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

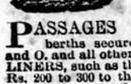
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
25th March, 1891.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF CANTERBURY," 3,212 tons, Captain J. Whish, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about the 25th April. This Steamer, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins (amidships), Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th March, 1891.

CHEAP PASSAGES.



HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c, from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively, grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
38, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April, and the

S. S. "ASKA," 430 tons, at 8 a.m., on 4th April, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 5th April, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,400 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 2nd April, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23th March, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE S. S. "EUROPA," of the MACIVER LINE, will be SAILING hence to PLYMOUTH on or about the 2nd April, and has First-Class Accommodation for 12 Passengers. Fare Rs. 325. No Surgeon and Stewardess. She is fitted throughout with the Electric Light. Apply sharp to

Messrs. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
M.L. ASIA	Jas. Laird	3560	24th April.
M. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	12th May.
L. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	30th "

Steamer marked L. proceeds to Liverpool direct.
Steamer marked M. to Marseilles only.
Steamers marked M.L. go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports.
Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
All the State Rooms are on the Upper Deck.
For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 21st March, 1891.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. and all Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of Journey anywhere *en route*.

INTERPRETERS meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports to assist holders of Cook's Tickets.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

Drafts issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at very favourable rates.

A Copy of "COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE," containing latest information of Steamer Sailings, Quarantine, &c., &c., sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
Bombay, Rampart Row. Calcutta, 11, Old Court House Street.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

AN A. 1 PASSENGER Steamer sailing from hereabout 10th APRIL to MARSEILLES will book Passengers to London (Rail inclusive) for Rs 435 and Rs 210 respectively. 3 cwt. luggage delivered free of charge in London. Apply to

Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

S.S. BRITANNIA.... 3,069 Tons. Sailing 12th May.

THESE STEAMERS WILL SAIL punctually as above. They carry a Surgeon and Stewardess. Passengers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

For rates of Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st March, 1891.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

PRINCE'S DOCK.

PROPRIETOR—JAMES CONNELL.

		Rs. a.
Double Gloster Cheese, on cut	per lb.	0 12
Mild Cured Hams	"	0 11
Mild Cured Bacon, on cut	"	0 12
No. 2 Very Superior Port Wine	per doz.	22 0
No. 3 Superior Port Wine	"	17 0
No. 2 Very Superior Sherry Wine	"	22 0
No. 3 Superior Sherry Wine	"	17 0
Scotch Whisky, 4 years old	"	22 0
Scotch Whisky, 5 years old	"	24 0
Highland Whisky, 10 years old	"	26 0
Highland Whisky, 12 years old	"	38 0
Superior Old Brandy, pure Grape, 10 years old	"	32 0
Superior Old Brandy, pure Grape, 12 years old	"	35 0
Old Tom Gin	"	19 0
Holland Gin, a case of 15 large bottles	...	27 0
Old Jamaica Rum, genuine	"	22 0
Guiness Stout	per doz. quarts.	5 12
Guiness Stout	per doz. pints.	3 12

Iced Draught Ale on tap, all the year round.
Ham Sandwiches.

TREACHER'S
HIGHLAND
MALT
WHISKEY.

PRICE, Rs. 27 PER DOZ.

THIS genuine Malt Spirit was for many years imported direct by a few Gentlemen of Bombay for their own Consumption and attained a very considerable private reputation. The suggestion was made to Treacher & Co., Ld., that they should give this Whiskey a trial, and importations were then made. Its introduction into the Indian Market was attended with the most favourable results, it being very highly spoken of by everyone. It has continued to grow in favour, and is now regularly supplied to a large number of Clubs, Messes, and Private Consumers. Treacher's Highland Malt Whiskey is the sole production of a very old Distillery in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this fine Spirit. Before being bottled, it is allowed to mature in wood for some years until it has acquired an agreeable odour, and a delicious, full mellow flavour, much appreciated by Connoisseurs.

NOTE.—Purchasers of Treacher's Highland Malt Whiskey should observe that each Label and Capsule contains both the Company's Trade Mark, and the words "Phœnix Brand" stamped thereon.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.
Head Offices and Godowns :—BYCULLA.

FOR HOT WEATHER WEAR.
A, L & W'S CELEBRATED A, L & W'S
TROPICAL ANGOLAS.

A Complete Suit of this Material, only weighs a few Pounds, a great consideration in a Tropical Climate, where every ounce tells on the Wearer. It is moderate in Price, and simply Matchless for comfortable and durable wear.

Patterns of Newest Styles, with easy Self-Measurement Forms, will be sent on Receipt of Letter or Post-Card.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

BUT WHY SUFFER!
WHILE THERE IS A SURE REMEDY, CALLED
ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM,
For Cough, Cold, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest?
THE BEST VOICE TONIC.
Actors, Singers, and Public Speakers should always have a Bottle of ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM with them.
Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.
170, Shaik Memon Street, Market. } F. S. MADON & CO., { Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNRIVALLED SHERRIES.

CASH. Per dozen.			CASH. Per dozen.
17	0	YELLOW SEAL. A light Spanish Wine of fair quality.	17 0
21	0	EXTRA DRY PALE. A light, natural, unblended Wine.	21 0
24	0	PALE DINNER. An excellent Wine for general use.	24 0
27	0	VINO DE PASTO. A good genuine Dinner Wine.	27 0
29	0	OLD DRY. Very superior, soft and dry.	29 0
31	0	GOLDEN. A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine.	31 0
31	0	MANZANILLA. Very dry and pale.	31 0
40	0	SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO. Very old and choice.	40 0

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INVALID'S PORT.
(SANDEMAN'S.)

THIS well-known Brand is generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession. It is a very superior Dessert Wine, tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effects of the Climate will find in this Wine excellent recuperating properties.

Price: Bottles, Rs. 35; Half-bottles, Rs. 19 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE MORMUGAO TRADING Co., LD.
CAPITAL, Rs. 50,000.
In 500 Shares of Rs. 100 Each.

THE above Company has this day been Registered, and the BUSINESS will be OPENED at Mormugao, from the 1st April next, as General Agents and Merchants. About 200 Shares remain unalloted, and applications for them are invited.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

CHRYSTAL BROTHERS,
Agents in Bombay.
A. C. NORONHA & Co.,
Manager in Mormugao.
Bombay, 20th March, 1891.

WHAT WILL CURE YOU?

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL.—Do not be without these unique Health and Liver Drops or Pills. If you feel uneasy, use it at once. It will set you right marvellously. It cures and prevents Sick Headache, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Kidney Diseases, Skin Humors, Indigestion, Gout, Giddiness, Rheumatism, and all disorders caused by deranged condition of the Digestive Organs. Purely vegetable, of restorative nature. Can be used by Old and Young. Suits all Climates, especially the Hot. Keeps up General Health. May be taken in illness and in health without the least fear of harm. Those who tried it are perfectly satisfied. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per case of Drops or Pills. Of Messrs. F. S. MADON & Co., Market; and VALLI HOOSAN & Co., Medows Street. Karachi—Messrs. JAMSED & Co. Pamphlets free on application. Pills are perfectly tasteless. Easily soluble.

POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFAC'G. CO.,
54, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

LAZARUS' SPECIALITE SPECTACLES.

Can be obtained from and fitted by
THACKER and Co., LD.,
Bombay AGENTS TO MR. LAZARUS.

*** Descriptive Pamphlet and Price List, with instructions for self-testing of Sight for those who cannot attend personally, will be sent on application.

THACKER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 31st March, 1891, at 3 p.m.

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December, 1890.

To declare a Dividend, and to transact such other business that may be brought before the meeting.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on SATURDAY, the 4th April, 1891, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

I.—To receive the Report of the Committee for the period from 1st July 1889 to 31st December 1890.

II.—To elect a Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Association, and to elect Six Members of the Committee in place of those who retire from office, but who are eligible for re-election; and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Bombay, 26th March, 1891.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

REDUCTION IN THROUGH GOODS RATES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND STATIONS ON THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

THE SPECIAL ATTENTION of Merchants and others is called to the CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION, which will be brought into force on and after the First of April next, in the rates for conveyance of GOODS BOOKED through between all the G. I. P. Railway Stations in Bombay and Stations on the Southern Mahratta Railway, via Poona and via Hotgi.

For particulars as to these rates, &c., see the Goods Tariffs of the G. I. P. and Southern Mahratta Railways. Full information will also be given on application to the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway.
W. M. STEUART,
Acting Traffic Manager, S. M. Railway.
Bombay, the Twentieth of March, 1891.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.

CHIEF OFFICE: 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, S. W.

INDIAN DEPOT:—APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PERMANENT and ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS' TICKETS can now be obtained on application to the Agent. The subscription to the former is Rs. 21 except to existing Annual Subscribers to whom the charge is Rs. 18. The charge for Annual Tickets is Rs. 4 for the first year and Rs. 2 each subsequent year. Applications for Tickets by post must be accompanied by the subscription and 1 anna for postage. Cheques and Money Orders should be crossed Chartered Mercantile Bank of India.

Tickets are available to deal at the London Stores "and Depots."

For further information, address

THE MANAGING AGENTS,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that no CONTRACTS made or moneys borrowed except under the Joint Signatures of the Undersigned and Mr. C. AKILANDAIYA, Sole Joint Owners of the AURANGABAD COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING MILLS, shall be binding upon the said Mills or upon the Firm of C. Akilandaiya and Company.

K. S. DORASWAMI IYER.
21st March, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oils, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપ્તુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE

Is the latest Production of the Celebrated Manufacturers, MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, of STUTTGART.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Supersedes in every respect the so favourably and widely known Sympathetic Square PIANOFORTE by the same Makers.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Has no rival in withstanding the Severest Test of an Indian Climate.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Keeps in tune for a longer period than even Instruments double or treble its Price.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Though more costly, is sold at the same Price as its less costly Predecessor, the SYMPATHETIC SQUARE.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Has the most effective check-repeating action extant.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Is Durable, Superior, Elegant, has a Delicate Touch, is Powerful and Pure in Tone.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
None Genuine unless bearing the Name of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, STUTTGART, in full.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Carries a Guarantee of 5 YEARS for any Climate, a risk which no Firm in INDIA has ever cared or dared to run.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Is sold for Cash Rs. 780. One year, Rs. 72 per month; two years, Rs. 38.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Has an Ivory Medallion with the following Inscription :—Built expressly for the Climate of India by Order of

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
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ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
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BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK & SON,
REGISTERED LONDON BANKERS,
HAVE pleasure in announcing the ADDITION to their GENERAL PASSENGER AGENCY of an
ARMY AGENCY AND BANKING BRANCH
at their Bombay Office, on MARCH 30TH, after which Date they will be pleased to open Current and Deposit Accounts, issue Letters of Credit, Circular Notes, payable throughout the World and to transact every Description of Banking Business.
13, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR TABLE DAMASK.
CLOTHS BEST
NAPKINS BELFAST
DOYLEYS BLEACH.
REDUCED PRICES.

	Rs. a.
Best Double Damask Cloths; Rich Floral Patterns and other elegant designs, IN ALL SIZES ... from each	9 8
Rich Damask (Double) Table Napkins, to match cloths, if required, an extensive selection Hemmed ready for use ... from per doz.	9 8
Superior Damask Doyleys, Fringed large size selected choice patterns ... per doz.	6 0
Piece Damask to Fit all Tables; any length cut, Neat Attractive Designs ... Per yard	3 0
BROWN LINEN; afternoon Tea Cloths, Richly Embroidered in Silk, Deep Fringed Edges, a Novelty ... each	6 0

SPECIAL V. P. P. OR CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
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SPENCER & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARS.

THE following Cigars are made from an admixture of Dindigul Tobacco with the finest Sumatra Leaf, and bear our registered trade mark.

"SALISBURYS."

	Rs. a.
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 6 inches long, in Cedar-wood boxes of 50, per box ...	2 8

"IMPERIALS,"

HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 5 inches long, rather thicker than "Salisburys," put up in boxes of 50 ... per box	2 0

"MAYOS,"

MANILLA-SHAPED, 5 inches long ... per box of 100	3 8

"BEACONSFIELDS,"

Are manufactured in three sizes, put up in Cedar-wood boxes of 100.

No. 1	4½ inches long ... per box	8 0
" 2	4 " ... "	2 12
" 3	3½ " (thin) ... "	2 8

SPENCER & CO.,
MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

LESSEES .....Mr. GEORGE CROFTON and Mr. ALLAN HAMILTON.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS FOR EASTER WEEK.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31.

The Celebrated Farcical Comedy,

"BETSY."

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, } "OUR FLAT."

FRIDAY, April 3,

"EASTLYNNE."

SATURDAY, April 4,

"THE MIDDLEMAN."

PRICES:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.

Soldiers in Uniform half price to Fourth Seats.

Box Plan now open at SOUNDY and Co.

Doors open 8-30 P.M. Commence at 9 sharp.

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SPEAKS

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BORI BUNDER

EVERY EVENING

AT 5-30.

COME AND HEAR HIM.

THE S. S. "CYRENE" will be SAILING to HAVRE, on 1st April, and has 1st CLASS accommodation for 4 or 5 Passengers. Fare Rs. 325.

Apply sharp to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,

Elphinstone Circle, Fort,

Or to Captain on Board, No. 8, Berth, Victoria Dock.

New Consignment at Hand.

LAGARDE & CO.'S

CHAMPAGNE

Equal to any Sold at Rs. 36 per doz. qts.

Rs. 23 per 1 doz. qts.

„ 25 per 2 „ pints.

FROM

DENISON & CO.,

33, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

SUB-AGENTS FOR

MESSRS. CROFT, WELLS & CO.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of HAJEE AHMED MOOSA, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

HAJI OOSMAN HAJI AHMAD, one of the sons of the said deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 17th Day of March in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One and in the Fifty-Fourth Year of Our Reign.

G. H. FARRAN, Acting Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

K. F. MODI.

The 17th Day of March, 1891.

HAJI OOSMAN HAJI AHMAD, Petitioner in Person.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of WILLIAM WILLIAMS, late of No. 3, Manor Street, Great Berkhamsted, in the County of Hertford, Pensioner from Her Majesty's Civil Service (Forest Department) Bombay Presidency, European deceased (who died at No. 5, Manor Street, aforesaid on or about the 1st day of August, 1890, and Letters of Administration with a copy of his Will and Codicil thereto annexed of whose Property and Credits were on the 21th day of March, 1891, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to AUGUSTUS AYSHFORD CONROY and RICHARD SNEADE BROWN of Bombay, Attorneys of the said Court and the constituted attorneys of George Catherall, the proving executor named in the Codicil to the said Will of the deceased for his use and benefit and limited until he and Richard Legg Batterbury, the other executor, or either of them shall obtain Probate granted to them or either of them to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency) are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Sneade Brown on their behalf at their office, No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 15th day of May, 1891, as after that date the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Sneade Brown as such administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased, then in their hands, to the said George Catherall as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated the 30th day of March, 1891.

CONROY AND BROWN,

Administrators' Solicitors.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of HENRY HOW DOUGLAS, late of Salwarpe Rectory, Droitwich, in the County of Worcester, a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Navy, and lately temporarily attached to the Indian Marine Survey, European deceased (who died intestate at Poona on or about the 3rd day of September, 1890, and Letters of Administration of whose Property and Credits were on the 21th day of March, 1891, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to RICHARD SNEADE BROWN of Bombay, Attorney of the said Court, and the constituted attorney of WINIFRED DOUGLAS, the widow, and one of the next of kin of the deceased (for her use and benefit and limited until she shall obtain Letters of Administration granted to her to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency) are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Richard Sneade Brown, on his behalf at their office at No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 15th day of May, 1891; as after that date the said Richard Sneade Brown, as such administrator will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased, then in his hands, to the said Winifred Douglas as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 30th day of March 1891.

CONROY AND BROWN,

Administrators Solicitors.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. C. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8 postage, anas 1.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 9th April, 1891, at 3 p.m. for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Election of President for the year 1891-92. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Esq., will propose the election of George Cotton, Esq.
2. Consideration of draft Building Bye-laws.
3. Consideration of the question of holding an International Exhibition in Bombay.
4. Resolution of the Standing Committee, (1) recording the opinion that, assuming that the present careful supervision over the ordinary income and expenditure of the Municipality is maintained, the necessity for any increased taxation on account of the Tansa Water Works expenditure of Rs. 1,47,00,000, is at present too remote to require special consideration; (2) recommending the Corporation to sanction an application being now made to the Government of India for authority to the Municipality to raise the remaining Rs. 25,00,000; and (3) that, pending the receipt of such authority and the raising of the Rs. 25,00,000, the Corporation sanction payment on account of the works up to the limit of Rs. 1,47,00,000 from available balances to be adjusted to the debit of the loan.
5. Resolution of the Standing Committee, explaining the circumstances under which it was stated in the introductory remarks to the Budget for 1891-92 that there would be an almost certain necessity to raise the General Tax and increase Town Duties in order to provide for the full instalments of Sinking Fund and interest on the Tansa W. W. and Municipal Office building loans.
6. Letter from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the sale to Mr. Bhagwandas Narotumdas of a plot of Municipal land, measuring 118·05 square yards or thereabouts, situated at Hornby Row, for Rs. 4,485-9-7, i.e., about Rs. 39 per square yard.
7. Resolution of the Standing Committee, sanctioning, subject to the approval of the Corporation, the transfer of Rs. 12,000 from saving in the grant for Road Watering, to Town Duty Collection, commission and contingencies, to meet excess on the latter head, consequent on the actual gross collections of the duty being now estimated at Rs. 14,07,000 instead of Rs. 10,07,000 as entered in the Budget.
8. Resolution of the Standing Committee, recommending that the Corporation be recommended to authorise the Standing Committee and the Secretary to sign cheques to the amount of Rs. 55,000 for expenditure not separately provided for in the Budget for 1891-92, as advances to be subsequently adjusted against Budget grants or by cash recoveries.
9. Resolution of the Standing Committee, recommending the Corporation to sanction an advance of Rs. 2,00,000 to provide for the purchase of water, mains, fittings, &c., the amount to be adjusted against the various budget and loan grants and sales to the public as the case may be. This advance to include the taking over into Water Works stock of the mains removed from the site of the new railway station, Byculla of the value of Rs. 35,317-8-0, for reissue or sale as may be required.
10. Resolution of the Standing Committee, sanctioning, subject to the approval of the Corporation, the transfer of Rs. 3,100 from savings in section III, Corporation and Standing Committee's establishment (fees payable to members of the Committee), to section IV., contingencies, stationery, advertisement, and printing, to meet additional, advertising, and printing charges.
11. Resolution of the Standing Committee, sanctioning, subject to the approval of the Corporation, the transfer of Rs. 627-6-5, from savings in the grant for Fire Brigade to meet excess on the grant for rent of Municipal Offices.
12. Resolution of the Standing Committee, sanctioning, subject to the approval of the Corporation, the transfer of Rs. 2,073-4-8 from savings in the grant for establishment, Fire Brigade Budget, to meet excess in section II. rent, repairs, and miscellaneous, same Budget grant.
13. Resolution of the Standing Committee, sanctioning, subject to the approval of the Corporation, the transfer of Rs. 3,000 from savings in the grant for Conservancy, feed of bullocks Health Department, to meet excess on the grant for census operations.
14. Resolution of the Standing Committee, sanctioning, subject to the approval of the Corporation, the transfer of Rs. 3,499-6-1 from savings in the Health Department, conservancy branch, to meet excess in same branch, 5, stores.
15. Resolution of the Standing Committee, sanctioning, subject to the approval of the Corporation, the transfer of Rs. 21,881-6-1 from savings in conservancy (feed of bullocks), halalkhor branch, feed of bullocks, same branch, to 2, labour, same department, surface drain cleaning, repairs to roads opened for cleaning drains, no provision having been made in the budgets for previous years for similar charges as they were met out of the grants for general road repairs.
16. Resolution of the Standing Committee, sanctioning, subject to the approval of the Corporation, the transfer of Rs. 3,000 from savings in the Health Department, conservancy branch, I, to meet excess in same department, same stores, disinfectants, Halalkhor Branch, stores, disinfectants.
17. Resolution of the Standing Committee, sanctioning, subject to the approval of the Corporation, the transfer of Rs. 2,237-10-0 from savings in Conservancy Branch, II, (feed of bullocks), to meet excess in same head, repairs to roads opened for drain cleaning purposes.
18. Resolution of the Standing Committee, sanctioning, subject to the approval of the Corporation, the transfer of Rs. 1,063-15-7 from savings in the grant for III., Water Works, repairs to wells and fountains, to meet excess in 4, repairs and alterations to wells, tanks, and fountains.
19. Resolution of the Standing Committee, sanctioning, subject to the approval of the Corporation, the transfer of Rs. 7,889-15-6 from savings in Engineer's Department, road repairs and maintenance, section II., cart hire, to meet excess in same head, section IV., maintenance of steam-rollers, coal, and stores.
20. Resolution of the Standing Committee, sanctioning, subject to the approval of the Corporation, the transfer of Rs. 1,909 from savings in the Engineer's Department, road repairs, section II, cart hire, to meet excess in same head, Section III, repairs to water-posts, Persian wheels, &c.
21. Resolution of the Standing Committee, sanctioning, subject to the approval of the Corporation, the transfer of Rs. 11,971-15-6 from savings in cart hire, Engineer's Department, road repairs, section II, to meet excess in section V., stores and contingencies.
22. Resolution of the Standing Committee, sanctioning, subject to the approval of the Corporation, the transfer of Rs. 616-11-4 from savings in section III., kerosine oil lighting, A, Engineer's Budget, to meet excess in section II., gas lighting, same grant.
23. Resolution of the Standing Committee, sanctioning, subject to the approval of the Corporation, the transfer of Rs. 2,000 from savings in B, public lighting branch, section II, D, to meet excess in section II, gas lighting, F contingencies, due to 14 gas lamps having been put up at the road near the Graving Dock on a requisition from the Port Trustees.
24. Resolution of the Standing Committee, sanctioning, subject to the sanction of the Corporation, the transfer of Rs. 1,150 from savings in the grant for section II., Feed grant, Victoria Gardens, section IV., repairs to buildings, section III., Elphinstone Circle Garden, and section II., Repairs, Falkland Road Garden, to Victoria Gardens, section II. contingencies.
25. Resolution of the Standing Committee, sanctioning, subject to the approval of the Corporation, the transfer of Rs. 3,012-14-1 from savings in the grant for public gardens, I., Malabar Hill Gardens, III., water supply, 4, Dick's Tank Gardens, section III., water supply, to meet excesses in consumption of water under Section A, Victoria Gardens; section V., B, Elphinstone Circle Garden; section IV., D, Northbrook Gardens; section III., F, Bazaar Gate Garden.
26. Resolution of the Standing Committee sanctioning, subject to the approval of the Corporation, the transfer of Rs. 6,768-11-4 from savings in conservancy, scavengering, feed of bullocks, section X., and Halalkhor Branch, feed of bullocks to meet excesses on account of consumption of water in section VIII.; Section X., Halalkhor Branch; I. Mahalaxmi Dhobiwada, section V., Milch Cattle Stables, section V., water supply.
27. Resolution of the Standing Committee, sanctioning, subject to the approval of the Corporation, the transfer of Rs. 3,500 from savings in drainage, section II. coals, Love Grove Pumping Station, to section IV., contingencies and stores, for that station
28. Resolution of the Standing Committee, sanctioning, subject to the sanction of the Corporation, the transfer of Rs. 2,100 from savings in the grant for coal, Love Grove Pumping Station, to section IV., contingencies and stores, same branch.
29. Resolution of the Standing Committee, sanctioning, subject to the approval of the Corporation, the transfer of Rs. 2,200 from savings in the grant for Fire Brigade Establishment, to rent of Municipal Offices, to meet excess on the latter head due to rent of the same having been increased to Rs. 2,500 per month since 1st January, 1891.
30. Resolution of the Standing Committee, sanctioning, subject to the approval of the Corporation, the transfer of Rs. 903-6-6 from savings in road repairs, purchase of materials, to meet excess in streets and buildings, drawing materials.
31. Resolution of the Standing Committee, recommending the Corporation to sanction the writing off of irrecoverable bills for rates and taxes, aggregating Rs. 3,985-12, accrued from the first quarter of 1883-84 to the first half of 1890-91.
32. Resolution of the Standing Committee, recommending the Corporation to sanction the writing off of Rs. 1-9-4, being expenses incurred by the Engineering Department in cutting down a projecting beam from the property of Mr. DeCruz, which projected over the street at Mahim Durga.
33. Memorandum No. 13554 dated 30th March, 1891, from the Municipal Secretary, reporting budget transfers sanctioned up to 24th idem.
34. Resolution of the Standing Committee, recommending that, in view to there being no rules for the payment of acting allowances yet in force in the Municipal service, the Corporation sanction (1) the payment of acting allowances to the various persons whose names are entered in list B accompanying the Commissioner's memorandum No. 27795 of 1891 and (2) the payment of such allowances aggregating Rs. 2,398-11-3 from surplus cash balance. That the Corporation be informed that the Commissioner proposes to submit an application for allowance, as a special case, to Mr Manekshah Cowasha for the first 30 days during which he acted as Chief Accountant in September and October, 1890.
35. Notice of motion from Manekshah J. Taleyarkhan, Esq., as to the advisability of having a "Betterment Act" in Bombay.
36. Letter from Mr. Acting Chief Secretary Vidal, forwarding copy of Government Resolution No. 770, General Department, on the subject of the appointment of a Committee to consider the plans and estimates for the Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Leper Home.
37. Notice of motion from Captain Sir Henry Morland proposing appointment of E. B. Carroll, Esq., on the Committee appointed to inquire into the past and present condition of the pumping engines at the Love Grove Pumping Station.
38. Government Resolution No. 613, P. W. Department (Railway), dated 19th March, 1891, on the subject of the construction of the Falkland Road over-bridge.
39. Report of the Health Officer for the fourth quarter of 1890.
40. Letter No. 2765, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction under section 269 (4) and (5) of the Municipal Act to the closing of dipping well situated at Suparibag Road, which is rendered necessary in connection with the widening of that road.
41. Letter No. 27355, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the naming of the cross road, lately taken over from the Port Trust on the Apollo Bunder as "Battery Street."
42. Letter No 27131 from the Commissioner forwarding a copy of new rules for the working of the fire Brigade and requesting sanction to the payments of rewards as stated therein from the contingencies of the departments concerned.
43. Resolution of the Standing Committee forwarding with reference to the Corporation's resolution No 12639 of 1891. Letter No 28204, dated 17th instant, to the Secretary from the Commissioner on the subject of building Tramway depot.
44. Letter No 408 of 1891, Educational Department, from Mr Secretary Lee-Warner, requesting a precise reply to Government letter No 23 (para 4), dated 8th January last, regarding the employment of Deputy Educational Inspectors. Letter No 1161, dated 11th March, 1891, from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, thereon.
45. Resolution of the Standing Committee, forwarding Letter No 1141, dated 5th instant, from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, reporting that the total monthly expenditure on the Inspectors' Establishment has been passed at Rs 396.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—*Continued.*

46. Resolution of the Standing Committee, recommending the Corporation to inform Mr Gosla Mitha and others with reference to their complaint (that they have been called upon to pay for making house-connections to their properties in Frere Road, whilst owners of houses in Thakordwar and Girgaum have not been charged), that by their resolutions, dated 3rd November, 1882, and June, 1887, the Corporation decided that, in cases where connections had to be made to houses situated along the line of the new sewers of the first drainage section, the cost should be borne by the Municipal fund, but that in the case of houses subsequently erected even in that section, the connections must be paid for by the owners, as has been done daily for some years past and is now being done in the cases of the Queen's Road and Girgaum sewers."
47. Resolution of the Standing Committee, recommending the Corporation to inform Messrs. Furdunjee N. Bisni, Sorabjee Eduljee Shroff, and others, that steps have been taken, and are being taken, by the Executive Engineer's Department to remedy the nuisance from a drain in Parel Road, Byculla, complained of in their undated petition.
48. Memorandum No. 28192, dated 16th March 1891, from the Commissioner, reporting, with reference to Corporation's resolution No. 12118, dated 20th February last, on letter, dated 15th December, 1890, from Messrs. Anandrao Raukrishna, Sorabji Belgaumwalla, and others regarding the drainage of Khetwady.
49. The Municipal Secretary will present return of attendances of Members at Meetings during the year ending 31st March 1891: also of the changes in the Corporation and Standing Committee during the same period.
50. Report of the Committee of the Corporation on the subject of taking over the Sir Mungaldas Nathubhoy's Hindu Girls' School.
51. Notice of motion from Cowasjee Pestonjee, Esq. regarding the desirability of having as an experimental measure two "Street sweeping and loading machines" for the purpose of sweeping the Streets and collecting mud, road refuse, &c.

By Order of the President,

H. WYNFORD BARROW,

Municipal Secretary,

Bombay, Municipal Corporation Office, March 30, 1891.

CHUBB'S PATENT FALL FRONT CUPBOARD LARGE SIZE.

CHUBB'S PATENT WRITING BOXES COMPLETE.

CHUBB'S PATENT DESPATCH BOXES OF SIZES.

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CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.....$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund.....$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$100,00,000·00

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F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 500, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 Per Cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

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BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by Bagdsh or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.

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Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—

For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per Annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,

J. BUCHAN,

Manager

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL

D. MACROPOLO'S

GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes, out of which the most popular are the:—

Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs.	5	0
Duke of Connaught	„ „ „	4	0
Finos Lady	„ „ „	3	0
Alpha	„ „ „	2	8
Prince Boris	„ „ „	2	0

Acknowledged throughout India to be the best, freshest, and cheapest. Manufactured daily.

TOBACCOS!! TOBACCOS!!

Only the best brands of English and American Tobacco kept in stock, and recommended with great confidence.

"GOLDEN LEAF" Smoking Mixture, per lb. Rs. 3.

The large increasing demand for this celebrated brand is a guarantee of its quality, and surely pipe smokers will refuse other brands after a trial of the same.

REAL JAVA CIGARS.

Hidalga	per box of 100 Rs.	9	0
Carolina	„ „ „	7	0

Guaranteed manufactured in Holland of Pure Java Tobacco, and consequently are not to be compared with those so-called *Javas* made in Trichinopoly.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

The following are expressly prepared for me, of exquisite quality, REAL HAVANA Tobacco, guaranteed crop, 1881:—

Rothschilds	per box of 50 Rs.	20	
Regal del Principe	„ „ „ 25 „	7	8
Regal dela Reina	„ „ „ 25 „	6	
Trabucos	„ „ „ 25 „	3	
Calliope	„ „ „ 50 „	5	
Semirami	„ „ „ 100 „	10	

BAHADURS CIGARS.

I have been appointed SOLE AGENT, for the Bombay Presidency, of these celebrated Cigars, made in Madras of pure Sumatra Tobacco, by Messrs. McDowell & Co.

Bahadurs No. 1 per 100 Rs.	4	4	
Do. „ 2 „ „ „	4	0	
Do. „ 3 „ „ „	3	8	

STANLEY CIGARS.

These Cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own Factory in Dindigal, and are of a combination of best Dindigul and Sumatra Tobacco. They are the mildest Cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to beginners and delicate smokers.

"Stanley's" No. 1 per 100 Rs.	4	0	
Do. „ 2 „ „ „	3	8	

Please send for General Price List to

D. MACROPOLO,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE WONDERFUL WATERBURY WATCHES.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

REPAIRS. { To watches, clocks, chronometers, &c., by First Class Practical men only, and under the direct supervision of our Managing Director. } REPAIRS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. { To Jewellery of all kinds, Missing Gems replaced at moderate charges. Fancy Jewellery or Rings to special design made on the premises by trained workmen. All repairs executed with neatness and despatch. } REPAIRS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. { To Spectacles and Eye-glasses, New Frames, New Springs, &c. All work in this line is under the personal superintendence of an Optician, and every satisfaction is guaranteed. } REPAIRS.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. { To Pianofortes by competent Europeans. Pianos tuned and renovated at rates commensurate with through good work, old Pianos re-done as good as new. } REPAIRS.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AT C. S. WINDOVER & CO.'S SHOW ROOM.

FASHIONABLE, LIGHT, AND WELL-BUILT CARRIAGES.

LANDAUS—Suitable for one or pair of horses, hung on C. and under Springs. Windover's Patent half C. Springs, and Elliptic Springs. Self-acting shood and Steps, &c.

VICTORIAS—Self-driving with driver's seat attached and Coach box.

BROUGHAMS—Circular and square fronted Broughams, India Rubber Tyres, hung on C. and under Springs and Elliptic Springs, also side light Brougham, open on all sides with glasses to slide.

DOGCARTS—Four wheel, Oxford and Tandem Carts, Sporting Carts, &c.

Estimates furnished and Carriages ordered out from England.

For particulars apply to

HORMASJI SORABJI,

Agent, C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Coach Builders, Girgaum, next to Messrs. Scott & Co., Vety. Surgeons

NOTICE.

63 (SIXTY-THREE) HOGSHEADS of English PORTER and (32) Thirty-two Hogsheads of ALE will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 14th April, 1891, at the Commissariat Stores, Neemuch, at 4-30 p.m.

For Particulars apply to this Office.

H. HAZELGROVE, Lieutenant,

Executive Commissariat Officer.

Executive Commissariat Office, Neemuch, 20th March, 1891.

FOR SALE.

(OWNER LEAVING POONA.)

A DOG-CART by Keene of Farnham. Blue finished out with red. Body polished Walnut Wood, Built in 1888 especially for India. Very smart, light, and in good order. Patent spring to move Seat. Shaft can be altered to suit anything from 14 hands to 15·2. Price Rs. 500.

A gr. ARAB POLO PONY, 13·2, goes lead or wheel of tandem. Good Jumper. Nice mouth. Up to Polo Tournament form. Price Rs. 300.

For further particulars apply to Captain J. HANWELL, The Club, Poona.

The highest offer by the 5th APRIL will be accepted.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HIGH CLASS

COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	23 0
JULES LENNOX & Co.'s ANCHOR	22 0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	20 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,

11, FORBES STREET, FORT,

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,

VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,

LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND

SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.

NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary Single Payment, Terminable Premium, Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,

Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries;

Manager and Actuary;

Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay or any Local Agent throughout India.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 „	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0 „	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4 „	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,

Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1862.....	£309,690	0 0
„ 1885.....	£988,156	0 0
„ 1886.....	£955,039	0 0
„ 1889.....	£1,104,173	16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premiums returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to.....	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS....	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174 12 4	1884	£5,348,407 9 2
1879	£4,220,595 15 1	1889	£6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum Street.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated, and within easy distance from the Railway Station. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.

Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,

Khandalla.

HURRELL, Esq., Boreham, Chelmsford, writes:—"CELANDINE removed my Corns without the slightest pain. I have since cured eight men in my employ."

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	20	8 p.c.p.a.	933½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	910
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	120-25
Charter Bank of Char. Mercantile	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	160
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160
Silver Share..	..	..	..	..	104

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	950
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	202	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,208	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	127½
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	505
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	345
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,360
English Press and Manfg.					190
Fort	180	250	..	Rs. 20	950
French	515	8,500	8,500	50	520
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	20	
Hemsel Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	30	410xd
Khangaum	750	100	all	33½	145
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld.	240	450	450	54	415
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	10	60-61½
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	427½
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	192½
New Indian	1,200	500	500	45	540
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	96½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	602	500	500	40	350
Sassoon	500	500	50	120	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	2	500
Sorab Woollen Mills	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,200
Volkart	1,200	250	250	75	210
	..	,000		Rs. 80	757

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,460
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	490
Anglo-Indian	19,345	100	100	4	72xd
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all.	7½pr.ct.	500
Bombay United	804	1,000	1,000	25	670
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co...	600	500	500	20	385xd
Central India..	3,750	500	500	45	975xd
City of Bombay Mills....	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	910xd
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct.	630
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	635
Coorla Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	460
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	515
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	585
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	565
Gordon Mills..	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	105
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	765xd
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	630
Howard and Bulloughs ..	1,500	500	500	25	585
Hyderabad....	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	700
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	325-30
Indian Manfg..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	945
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	620
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	315
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	11,200	250	250	10	240
Jewraz Baloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	780
Jubilee Mills. Co. Ld.....	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	590
Khandelsh	750	1,000	1,000	30	670
Khangaum Manfg. Co...	400	250	250	Nil.	525
Khatao Maokanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	530
Leopold.....	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	192
Lukmidas spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	970
Madras United.	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,100
Mahalaxmee ..	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	200
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulbarga)	..	..	..	pr. ct.	600 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,275
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	0	117½
Meraji Goondas	1,000	1,000	1,000	70	1,000
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.....	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	100
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	750
Oriental	5,712	625	625	17	412,
People of India.	1,000	250	25.	Nil.	5
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,150
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills.	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,385
Soondercla	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	415
Southern India.	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Maratta	1,312	250	25.	12	267½xd
Sun Mills, Ld..	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	565
Swadeshi Mills.	3,000	500	300	Nil.	425
Victoria Mills...	550	1,000	1,000	24	360
Western India	11,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	750
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	722
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,040
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	25	700
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.....	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	720-25

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	140
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	..	£18	..	do.	42?

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown.....	1,000	200	200	10	250
Bacchay Hajee	750	150	150	7½	190
Badham Pile..	600	50	50	12	40
Bapty Bros....	5,000	100	100	12	97
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	6,625	200	185	18	44
Bombay Fire Insurance	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	600	2,500	1,00.	70	850
Do. New Issue.	1,000	2,500	1,50.	135	3,475
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	500	375	625	33½	370
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.....	1,250	100	25.	25	94
Bombay Flour Mill.....	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	63
Deccan Ice Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	830-35
Deccan Paper Mills	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills.	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Empire Fire Insurance	1,500	200	200	Rs. 1	1.c-81½
Geyer & Co., Ld.	5,000	5,000	1,00.	7½ pr. ct.	1,05 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn....	500	100	70	..	70 nom
John Robertson & Co	5,000	100	1	10 pr. ct	13
Kemp & Co....	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75
Kurrachee Landing	4,000	200	175	23½	293
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	500	500	500	30	102½
Marcks & Co. Ld.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Napier Hotel &c.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	84
Napier Foundry	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	51-52xdn
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ..	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Loan..	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Phillips & Co., Ld.	5,000	100	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Port Canning Co.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct	65
Prince of Wales Fire Ins.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	335
Royal Flour Mills	250	8,000	1,000	N div	2,350
Soundy & Co..	2,500	100	100	..	50
Southwell and Austin.....	1,000	100	100	9	80
Treacher & Co.	1,000	100	100 & 20	..	77
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	980
Telephone Co.	1,500	100	100	10	91
Western India Flour	9,200	25	25	5-8	14
	..	..	..	..	16

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Milk and Emolient—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency and is particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents—TEACHER AND Co., Bombay

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Departure of Lord Harris on tour, Apollo Bunder, 8 a.m.
Meeting of Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown and Co., 5 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Concert and Dramatic Entertainment, Seamen's Institute, 8 p.m.
"Betsy," Novelty Theatre, 9 p. m.
Columbia Skating Rink.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—I. M. S. Canning, from Karachi ; Virawal (s), Calcutta ; and Tuna (s), Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Nyanza (s), for Zanzibar, &c. ; Kt. Commander (s), and Mount Lebanon (s), Antwerp ; and Wistow Hall (s), and Hispania (s), Liverpool.

POLO.—There will be a game of polo this evening at 5 o'clock.

I. M. RAILWAY.—The traffic return for the week ending 21st March, 1891, shows an aggregate increase Rs. 1,29,472, in the receipts.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong direct, per extra s.s. Gwalior, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 11 a.m., to-morrow.

FALL OF A HOUSE.—The upper storey of a house, in Girgaum Back Road, which was under repairs, fell in on Sunday night, fortunately without causing injury to any one ; the damages were estimated at Rs. 200.

"DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI."—The fifth lecture of the season 1890-91 will be delivered under the auspices of the above Society at the Framjee Kavasjee Institute, at 6 p.m., this evening by Mr. Palonjee Burjorjee Desai, sub-editor, *Rast Goftar*, and editor of *Nur-e-Elam*, on "The Aryan Philosophy about the Sun." The lecture is open to the public.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—As an instance of the extraordinary activity of a sewing machine company Singer and Co. is worthy of note. It takes five thousand offices, fifty-four of which are in India, to supply the world with their machines. They have just issued an artistically arranged set of illustrations to show the different races that use the popular stitcher.

"BETSY" AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.—Last night Messrs. Crofton and Hamilton's Company opened a six-nights' season at the Novelty producing the new farcical comedy "Betsy." The comedy is an amusing one and was creditably portrayed. "Betsy" is played again this evening, and during the week "Our Flat," "East Lynne," and "The Middleman" will be produced.

CHILD DROWNED.—Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday afternoon, at Matoonga, regarding the death of Dadoo Rama, a Hindoo child, aged 2 years. On Sunday evening the mother left the deceased in charge of an elder sister, while she went to make some purchases. While playing near an open tank, the child lost her balance, fell into the water, and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held at 5-30 this afternoon at the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, when the following papers will be read :—(1) Bombay Ferneries, by G. H. Carstensen. (2) A Complete List of the Odoriferous Grasses of India, with a description a new Andropogon, by Dr. J. C. Lisboa. (3) Miscellaneous Notes :—(*a*) Harpooning Crocodiles, by Capt. Sutton Jones. (*b*) Note on Genus Chloropsis, by E. C. S. Baker.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 5-45 this evening :—

Mazurka .....J. Hofmann.
Overture.....Hans Heiling.....Marschner.
Gavotte .....Intermezzo Phryne ...C. Hoby.
Fantasia .....Paul Jones .....Planquette.
Valse .....Venetian Song .....Bucalossi.
Quadrille .....Pantomime .....Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT AT THE VICTORIA DOCKS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Lee Smith of the Dock Police, prosecuted Mudarbhoy Goomory, a Mahomedan dock labourer, on two charges of theft of marine officers' clothing, valued at Rs.20. Mr. M. Finlayson and Alexander Shewan, second and third officers of the s.s. Hispania, lying in the Victoria Docks, appeared as complainants and identified the property. They stated in evidence that the clothes were stolen from their cabins on Sunday night. From the police evidence it appeared that the offender was stopped at the dock gates at three o'clock yesterday morning with the clothes in his possession. The accused pleaded guilty, and the Magistrate sent him to jail for six months.

FATAL RESULT OF CARELESS DRIVING.—An enquiry was held by the Coroner, yesterday afternoon, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Kalya Boocha, a Hindu boy, aged seven years. On Sunday afternoon deceased was sent by his father to buy some *pan-supari*. While standing at a *pan* shop in Pinjrapole Lane, a cart, laden with logs of timber, passed and struck against the steps of the shop, in front of which the boy was standing, the result was that several logs rolled upon the boy, knocking him down and fracturing his skull. The boy was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died an hour afterwards. The jury returned the verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by fracture of the skull in consequence of being knocked down by some timber logs from the cart of Sakaram Gangaram, who did a rash and negligent act in not properly driving his cart.

ROBBING AN INFANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, Moti Punjah and Valjee Jewraj were charged ; the first with the theft of a silver anklet and the second with abetment of the offence. Hurkobai Ambaram appeared as the complainant, and said the ornament was removed from her child's ankle, an infant of 18 months, while she was going to the Bholeshwar temple. An eye-witness of the theft appeared and said he noticed the first prisoner in company with his accomplice following the complainant to the temple where he removed the anklet. This witness apprised the woman of the prisoner's action. Tracking the first culprit he arrested him, and made him over to the police. On searching for the anklet it was found beneath a dyer's shop, where it had evidently been thrown by the prisoner on finding their action discovered. Moti Punjah, against whom two previous convictions were produced, was convicted and sentenced to undergo hard labour for one year, and his accomplice Valjee for three months.

THE YOUNG PARSEE SAMSON.—Edalji Nowroji *alias* Bhuggul, who had been charged before Mr. Richardson, "with having no ostensible means of subsistence and failing to give a satisfactory account of himself" was brought up on remand before the same Magistrate yesterday, when Superintendent MacDermott produced several witnesses for examination. Before evidence was gone into, however, the accused in pleading guilty said he was intoxicated when he committed the offence and offered a humble apology for what had happened, and "sincerely promised reformation in the future." At Mr. MacDermott's suggestion he undertook before the Court not to molest ladies or speak to them in an improper manner; also not to fight with Parsee youths, and further pledged himself to relinquish the rowdy life he had been hitherto leading. The Magistrate, acquiescing in Mr. MacDermott's suggestion, allowed the accused a chance of reformation and offered to bind him over in his self-recognizance of Rs. 300 to maintain the peace for six months.

UNRULY BEHAVIOUR.—Inspector Nolan yesterday brought up Dama Pandoo, a native of Alibag, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, on a charge of being drunk and disorderly on the 28th instant. The prisoner, it appears, while excited with liquor, caused much annoyance, and even alarm amongst the pedestrians in Dongri Street by running after them with a heavy bamboo, which he brandished over his head, challenging people to fight. A policeman, who interposed was thrown upon the ground by Dama. He then tried to strike the policeman with a large stone, but the timely intervention of another sepoy prevented him, and he was arrested. Dama attempted to prove that he had not been disorderly, and was arrested by the police upon no reasonable grounds. The Magistrate convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for eight days.

NEW INDIAN HISTORIES.—*The Hindu* understands that Messrs. Longman and Co. have resolved to extend their well-known series of epochs of History to India and to publish epochs of Indian History. As at present arranged, 4 volumes will be published which will include, (1) the History of Hindustan down to the Invasion of Mahomed of Ghazni ; (2) the Mahomedan Period, of the History of Hindustan from the time of Mahomed of Ghazni to the Regulating Act in 1773; (3) the History of the Deccan and the Peninsula to the Fall of the Peishwa in 1818 ; and (4) the Consolidation of India under the British Rule. We are glad to note that Messrs. Longmann have appointed Mr. J. Adam, Principal of Pachaiyappa's College, as the editor of the whole series, and also to write the third volume. Arrangements are being made with scholars of standing to write the other volumes, and no effort will be spared by this well-known publishing house to make the series in every way worthy of its reputation.

MISS ROMOLA TYNTE ON WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

At the last meeting of the Bombay Fabian Society held at the residence of Mr. Gostling, Miss Romola Tynte delivered a lecture on "Woman's suffrage." A great many ladies and gentlemen were present.

Miss Tynte said that she wished to have a friendly talk about the position of women, and that she would like to raise women to a sense of their dignity as women. She was sure that this increased dignity would gain for them more lasting regard from men. She should also speak in favour of a society to which she belonged, called "The Women's Franchise League," which embraced more than suffrage. It asked complete equality for women with men, financially, socially, and politically. People sometimes feared that women were going to unsex themselves by these agitations : they had no such intention. It was because she believed that women at present were unsexed, that she wished to alter their position. Women were now unsexed through marriage being made compulsory on them as a means of livelihood ; they were thereby compelled to betray an anxiety to secure for themselves their only allotted profession (i.e., if they wished to retain a similar social position to their male relatives), and betrayal of this anxiety defeated their object by making them appear unattractive. Woman's natural and prouder position was to be sought by, instead of seeking, men. Home was said to be woman's sphere ; home was the goal of men and women ; but if home was a woman's only sphere, was it not fair to ask, "Are men prepared and able to provide us with homes ?" and if not, surely they were justified in asking to be allowed to provide homes for themselves. "But what is a woman's sphere ?" she asked. "Who is to decide it ? We cannot rely on custom as a guide, as customs change. Nature seems to me to be the best guide, and if Nature is against us we must resign our position. How are we to find out what Nature says ? only by giving it free scope—not by dogmatically assigning us any position. Marriage, again, is stated to be a woman's sphere, but it is also a man's sphere, and even more so than a woman's, since women being more numerous than men, all men can marry and women cannot. The natives of India are more logical than Englishmen in this matter, for they provide their women with husbands and homes. It is also said that we do not want freedom : neither did the American slaves ; but what class of women do not want it ? And what do ? Quality is more important than quantity. I think it will be admitted that the majority against us are the thoughtless women. Certainly none of the thoughtless women are on our side." She admitted that many thoughtful women were against them, but the majority of thoughtful women were on their side. Many were indifferent about this matter, simply because through special gifts, beauty, &c., they did not feel their position, and the men with whom they associated were perhaps better than the laws. She claimed that the majority of even thoughtless women did keenly feel the misery and humiliation of their position, though they could not place their finger on the remedy and not recognise that it was being sought to lift this humiliation from their shoulders. "Do you mean to tell me" asked Miss Tynte, "that the successful society girl does not feel her position, or the middle aged spinster living in her father's house, or the dependent sister on a brother, especially when her brother gets married, she having failed to marry, has to sink her position ? by working in occupations inferior in social status. In this land of caste we all can see its power and the pain caused by loss of caste : and so it is with us. Can we wonder that, rather than lose caste, women should feel compelled to marry men they don't love, and thereby render their 'supposed' only sphere 'a miserable one ?' Men who opposed them did so from good motives often, but others did so from vanity and fear that women being so educated would find out how little they (the men) knew ; other men opposed them from a high idea of what they thought was for the woman's good, and wished to keep them safe from the buffeting of the world." "Again," continued Miss Tynte, "people [illegible] to do in bringing children into the world, educating them, managing their homes. Well, I think married women might fairly claim to be exempt from any extra work when they undertake the dignified and all-important position of wife and mother, and give up the prospect of working in an independent position in the world. But if they consent to do this, they ought to be given an equivalent in order to make the men realise the importance of their work. Unpaid labour seldom gets its due recognition. It is difficult to fix the amount of this equivalent. My own suggestion would be that by law every wife should be entitled to half her husband's income, and of course share with him the expenses of the children and household. The wife by this arrangement would not get more than many get now, but it would place her, I think, in a better position towards her husband. The present law recognises this principle in an inadequate degree, for a woman has more claim by law *now* on her husband than the husband on his wife, since the passing of the Married Woman's Property Act." Women should decline the duties of a wife and mother until the importance of those duties were practically recognised. Financial equality was almost the most important, because dependence on men financially had led to the degradation of women in and out of marriage by placing men in a position to buy women to fill a degraded position, which otherwise they could not induce them to accept. Financial equality would tend to purify men as well as women. "Then as regards political equality, every argument used against women having the vote can equally be applied to men. Women are not educated to understand votes, neither are men ; but in any case, to put it humbly, a woman of property is as fit to vote as her coachman. It is said men represent women, but how can this be if her views differ from the man who is said to represent her, and if their views are the same, are two properties and two individuals fairly represented by one vote. People say that women influenced men so much that they did not need direct representation. Again that women were so much under the influence of men that it would give married men two votes. In it was also stated that courtesy to women will cease if they were made independent of men. Does the dependence of the women of India gain courtesy from their men ? Men who state that courtesy will cease when women are independent and that its root is the weakness of women robs courtesy of its merit. I deny that courtesy is the result of weakness only in the person to whom it is rendered ; men do not open the door for children or to people in a weaker or inferior position to themselves. I think courtesy is the result of respect for the opposit sex. Political life would not unsex women, neither will entering professions cause a woman to leave her home neglected not render her unattractive or masculine. In conclusion, I ask all who think with us to insist on this great work. I am not asking of you the difficult utility of working for a future generation ; I ask of you to work for those in this generation. I ask your help further from a less elevated motive of benefit to yourselves. Ten years have seen a great change in the position of women—a change that those who are opposed, *now* entirely approve. Ten or even five years will see still more change, and when the long struggle is over, and the battle entirely won I *know* that you all then will join the side which has won, not merely because it has won, but because you will recognize the advantage gained for you by the pioneers of the movement who bore scoffing, boycotting, indignities, and all the martyrdom always suffered by those who have opinions in advance of their generation, who bore this not only from men, but from the women they were working for. But before this victory is completely won I ask you to honour yourselves by being able to feel you have had a hand even so late in the day, in bringing to a successful issue one of the greatest reformations the world has ever witnessed, and one which will, I firmly believe, result in as great happiness to men as to women."

A discussion of an animated nature followed, and the proceedings were brought to a close by a hearty vote of thanks being passed to Miss Tynte for her lecture.

THE province of Siracusa, it is complained, is very insecure just now. The other evening the post diligence from Comiso to Ragusa was stopped by a band of armed robbers, who forced the conductor and the passengers to give up the mail bags and their property, at the same time using the people very badly with blows and kicks.

"Negligent mistress, negligent maid." It is the housewife's duty to insist upon the use of SAPOLIO, which is a solid cake of Scouring Soap. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Horaby Row, Bombay.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

CENTRAL PROVINCES WHEAT CROP.

THE second report on the wheat crop of the Central Provinces is as follows :—

"The rain which fell during the first half of November was unfortunately very unequally distributed. In the Nagpur country and the Satpura hill districts heavy falls occurred, but the Nerbudda Valley received comparatively light showers, and in the Saugor and Damoh districts no rain fell at all. Rain again visited the Provinces in December, but was again limited to the Nagpur country and the Satpura districts. A third fall occurred in January which extended into the Chhattisgarh district as well as over the Nagpur country. In February a succession of violent storms gave rain to most districts, but the falls were very unequal and were too late to be of much benefit to the crops. In some places the storms were accompanied by hail which caused great damage, but fortunately was restricted to small areas.

Thus, while the southern and central parts of the provinces have received an abnormally large amount of cold weather rain, the important wheat-growing districts of the Nerbudda Valley have for the third year in succession received little or nothing after the *rabi* crops were sown.

The wheat crop has suffered from too little rain in the north of the provinces and from too much rain in the south. It is considered that the district estimates, in annas per rupee, under-rate prospects considerably. If 16 annas is taken to represent an average crop, in only two districts is so much as an average crop anticipated. But a much better crop than this is expected. The crop is generally quite up to average, save in the Saugor, Damoh, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad and Nimar districts, where the cold weather rains failed."

CENTRAL PROVINCES LINSEED CROP.

The second report on the above crop is as follows :—

"The rain which fell during the first half of November was unfortunately very unequally distributed. In the Nagpur country and the Satpura hill districts heavy falls occurred, but the Nerbudda Valley received comparatively light showers, and in the Saugor and Damoh districts no rain fell at all. Rain again visited the provinces in December, but was again limited to the Nagpur country and the Satpura districts. A third fall occurred in January, which extended into the Chattisgarh district as well as over the Nagpur country. In February a succession of violent storms gave rain to most districts, but the falls were very unequal and were too late to be of much benefit to the crops. In some places the storms were accompanied by hail which caused great damage, but fortunately was restricted to small areas.

The linseed crop will be a fair one. It was damaged in the southern districts by the cloudy weather which prevailed during December, but has not suffered from rust so much as might have been expected. The district estimates would seem to give a better idea of of the truth if 12 annas instead of 16 annas were taken to represent an average."

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 31.

(Before the Hon. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Judgment

402-90—Payne, G and S—Mayaram Bhanjee vs Bai Lukmibai—Conroy and B

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

587-89—Thakurdas, D and C—Poonamchund Agarchund vs Lalchund Banoliram—Tyabjee and D—Part heard.

550-88—M. Khan. for pauper—Jammabomo Leduck vs. Luduck Haji and others—Wadia and G—Part heard.

For further directions on Commissioner's report

414-87—Little, S F and N—Dadoba Pootlaji and others vs Narayen Pootlaji and others—Roughton and B, and Janardhun G

Postponed Long Causes

715-89—Thakurdas, D and C—Juggonath Govindji vs Ganpat Dadaji and others

491-90—Payne, G and S—Jorawarmul Hurkissondas and another vs Shivnathdas Raghunatthdas—D S Garud

40-89—Craigie, L and O—C A. Turner vs Nurrotum Goverdhundas—Payne, G and S

240-87—J C Cama—Harilal Jamnadas vs Mulji Ghiga and others—W and G, P and R, and M, E and H

584-89—In person—Cursetji Dorabji Bhomisa vs Ardesir Dorabjee Bhomisa—In person

517-90—Nanu and H—Alibhoy Jeewanji and others vs Shaik Tyebbhoy Abdulalli—Payne, G and S

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FARRAN.)

For dismissal.

246-90—Ardesir, H and D—The China Mills Ld vs Tarachund Lukhmondas—Tyabjee and D.

637-90—Tyabjee and D—Tarachund Lukhmondas vs The China Mills Ld—Ardesir H and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

107-91—Little S F and N—Berkhichund Damoderdas vs Pathan Alladin Valad Goolam Moostafa.

Postponed Long Causes.

590-90—Khunderao M—Jairam Boga and others vs Adumjee Peerbhai—Conroy and B.

395-90—Khunderao M—for pauper—Dadoba Hurrichundjee vs L Rivett-Carnac—Little S F and N.

380-90—Wadia and G—Kuverjee Heerjee vs Kharwa Dewjee Bhoga—Boughton and B.

348-90—Munsukla, D and J—Burjorjee Dorabjee Patel and others vs Dhunbai and others—Payne, G and S, and in person.

511-90—Chitnis, M, and M—Goolabchund Hirachund vs Maganlal Gunput and another—E Wilkin.

547-90—Thakurdas, D and C—Fazulla Khakiani vs Fazu Noor Mahomed—Little, S, F, and N.

413-90—Chitnis M and M—Mangaldas Purmanundas vs Tribhowandas Narseydas and others—Crawford B B and B.

519-90—Crawford B B and B—H A Acworth vs Hajee Fateh Mahomed Rahimtoola Thakurdas D and C

601—89—D S Garud—Goolabbai vs Narsingdas Bangad and others—Pestonjee and R

607-90—Roughton and B—Bachoo Hajee Abdulla vs Hajee Cassum Baladina—Jefferson B D and K.

406-90—Tyabjee and D—Dameshar Sonderdas and another vs Lilladhur Shamjee and others—P and R, C and B, and J B, D and R.

MEGRIM OR SICK-HEADACHE.

THERE are several varieties of megrim, the best known forms being hemicrania, blind headache, and bilious headache. This complaint occurs more commonly in women than in men, the first attack often making its appearance about the age of ten. The seizures usually come on once or twice a month, and may last three or four days, totally incapacitating the patient from exertion of any kind. Sometimes they are accompanied by attacks of double vision, and sometimes they terminate with a sharp turn of sickness.

Not infrequently they are associated with neuralgia, and many remedies which are recommended for megrim are applicable to the treatment of nerve-pain. Susceptibility of attacks depends very much on the condition of the general health, and in such cases Kepler Extract of Malt has been found to be beneficial. The complaint occurs much more frequently when the patient is underfed, takes too little exercise, or suffers from constipation.

One of the best remedies for this complaint is Guarana, or Brazilian Cocoa, which should be given in five-grain doses three times a day. Another good remedy is Iodide of Potassium, one or two Tabloids of this drug being taken three times a day. Bromide of Potassium Tabloids, two, three times a day, are exceedingly useful. Chloride of Ammonium does good, especially when the neuralgic symptoms predominate. Antipyrin Tabloids, two, three times a day, often afford speedy relief ; but these ought to be taken under the advice of a physician.

Some people obtain benefit by taking a powerful stimulant, such as a stiff glass of brandy and water ; but this mode of treatment is not to be commended. A cup of strong tea or coffee in many instances proves much more beneficial.

When the pain is limited to one side of the head, a firm pressure of the hand or pocket-handkerchief will often prevent the symptoms from extending.

IN the old days of the gay sergeant with the ribbons and the Queen's shilling a "drop of drink" was believed to play an important part in putting an end to the hesitation of the young recruit. In these times, on the contrary, drink, according to Colonel J. M. Moody, of the Royal Marines, is mainly responsible for the difficulty in filling up the ranks of our army. Speaking from his experience as a commanding officer, Colonel Moody assures us that nineteen-twentieths of the crime in the army is directly traceable to drunkeness. When young soldiers join there is at first little or no drinking, and therefore little or no misconduct among them. But by-and-bye, as they go on, evil companions and the publicans in the garrison towns get hold of them, and the men commit themselves. Colonel Moody observes that the publican who supplies the drink unchecked is not held to have any responsibility ; at least he has never known any attempt to enforce the laws against him. The Adulteration Act is a dead letter, and the licensing laws a farce. One part of the matter is that the women, seeing the change wrought in their sons and brothers become more and more disposed to use their influence to prevent enlistment.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Tuna, 85 tons, Captain J Lovell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, with a general cargo, and two deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Mount Lebanon, 1,552 tons, Captain J Nelson, cleared yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo and Surgn Macpherson as cabin passenger.

THE BISN Co's steam-ship Virawa, 2,158 tons, Captain H P Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and fourteen deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Bellagio, 2,531 tons, Captain A Blacklock, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Barry with a cargo 4,614 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE steam-ship Cape Colonna, 1,767 tons, Captain N A Starkey, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Suakin via Aden, with a cargo of specie. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE steam-ship Knight Commander, 2,731 tons, Captain J Thomas, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain and Mrs Buckland and 3 children, Mr and Mrs Mackay and infant.

THE Hall Line steam-ship Wistow Hall, 2,138 tons, Captain J W Kelly, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. J F Wilson, Mrs and Miss Carlliglie, Mr. A Davidson, Mr. S H Shallis, Mr. and Mrs. Shoares and 3 children, and Mr. Edward.

THE Anchor Line

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POCKET ANEROIDS, or Barometers, measuring altitudes from 10 to 20,000 feet, in nickel silver and standard silver cases, shape and size of a Watch, at Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 55, Rs. 65 to Rs. 130.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

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AIR GUNS, capital for Target practice and small Game. Smaller size Rs. 35, Larger size Rs. 50. Complete with pellets and darts, Polished Walnut Case to look, Rs. 5 extra.—BEYCHT & Co., Ld., Bombay.

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RECEIVED DANCE MUSIC ROLLS to Bijou Orchestrane Organs at Rs. 4 each. Music Rolls not approved can be exchanged.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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WANTED, a BANDMASTER, for Band (Brass) of the 10th Bombay Light Infantry, now stationed at Poona (Deccan). Kneller Hall man preferred. Apply, enclosing testimonials and stating terms, to BAND PRESIDENT, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, Poona, Deccan.

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IT is the Water of Life. The most Powerful, Efficacious Destroyer of the Deadly Microbe. Cures Consumption, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Kidney, and all Blood Diseases. Rs. 15 per Jar. Pamphlets of Testimonials sent Post free.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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Buy direct from Manufacturer. A single Box can be had at the rate per 1,000.

SUMATRA LEAF CIGARS.

	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000. per cent.	Discount on 15,000. per cent.	Discount on 20,000. per cent.
Buckinghams	40	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 1	25	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 2	22-8	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3	20	5	10	15
Connemaras	27-8	10	15	20

TRICHY CIGARS.

Morris' Beehives, No. 1	16-4	10	15	20
Morris' Beehives, No. 2	13-12	5	10	15
O. K. Morris' (Barrel)	15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Reeds)	16-4	10	15	20
O. K. Dawsons (Straws)	13-12	5	10	15

The above rates are for Cigars, packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100, (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway Station, Bangalore.

An extra charge at 6 annas per 1,000, up to 10,000, is made for deal-wood packing cases covered with tarpaulin.

Over 10,000 packed free.

Terms.—To Regimental Institutions, Cash on Receipt of Goods. To trade, and all others, V. P. system for orders under Rs. 100; over that amount, half value to be remitted with order, or satisfactory reference; and Rail Receipt per V. P. Post for balance of amount due.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

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TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 30.

THE missing New York telegram of Saturday, conveying the usual weekly American Cotton statistics is to hand since the date of our last report. The price of ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 9 cents; but June Futures were 4 points lower, at 8·91 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports on Saturday were 31,000 bales, making the week's receipts 119,000 bales, against 41,000 bales last year, and 47,000 bales the year before, the excess this season now standing at 676,000 bales and 1,016,000 bales on the same comparison, respectively. The Exports to Great Britain during the week had been 62,000 bales; and to the Continent 53,000 bales. The Stock at the U. S. Ports was 646,000 bales; and at the Interior Ports, 327,000 bales. Silver was ¼ cent higher in New York on Saturday, at 98½, with Exchange on London unaltered at 4·88½ dollars.

Though nominally closed for the Easter holidays, like those on the other side, and local Produce markets have not been altogether without movement to-day.

COTTON has continued dull in tone, and a further decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per candy has been established in rates. The reported purchases have been on a small scale, say 475 bales for local spinners' account, made up of 200 Julgaum, at Rs. 162; 125 Mowa, at Rs. 186; 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 151; and 50 Oomra, at Rs. 171½, while exporters have only taken 100 Sheagaum, at Rs. 152; and 100 Karanja, at Rs. 177½ per candy.

WHEAT has been taken to a moderate extent for export to-day, and the tone of the market, from steady, has become firm. *White Pessy*, of both qualities, has advanced half an anna per cwt.; but *Red Delhi* has declined to the same extent. We now quote :—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-15-6	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	" 4-14-6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 4-12-0	"
Red Delhi	" 4-6-6	"
Hard Yellow	" 4-2-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 4-9-6	"
Hard Red	" 3-14-6	"

SEEDS have also become firm: but not more than a moderate business has transpired to-day. Prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have advanced ¼ to 2 annas per cwt.; and *Gingelly* is Re. 1 per candy higher. Closing quotations this evening are :—

Linseed	Rs. 6-5-0 to Rs. 6-9-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat Yellow	" 7-11-0 to " 7-12-0	"
Do. Cawnpore do.	" 7-6-0 to " 7-8-0	"
Do. do. Red	" 6-9-0 to " 6-12-0	"
Gingelly, White	" 41-0-0 to " 42	per candy.
Do. Mixed	" 39-0-0 to " 40-0-0	"

The Banks and Stock and Share Markets have remained closed to-day for the Easter holidays.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay for two days (Friday and Saturday) were as follows :—

Cotton	18,037 bales.
Wheat	47,704 cwt.
Linseed	66,637 "
Rapeseed	18,909 "
Gingelly	6,473 "
Groundnuts	10,062 "
Castorseed	4,985 "

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—MARCH 28.

Fordyce, Capt, 10th B L I, on medical certificate from Poona.

MARCH 29.

Colomb, Lt, Bengal, 1-4 Goorkhas, on leave, from England.

Butler, Capt, Bo, 18th Hussars, off leave, from England.

Hudson, 2nd Lt, Bo The Conn Rangers, to join, 17th B C, from Aden.

Hunter, Lt, Bo The Conn Rangers, on duty B C, from Aden.

Blundell, Major-Genl, Bo, Staff, to take up command-Poona Dt; from England.

Powney, Lieut, Bengal, Grenadier Gds, from leave from England.

MARCH 30.

Hogge, Capt, 12th Bo I, on duty, from Poona.

Jervois, Major, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Roorkee.

Gunning, Col, Ms Com Genl, on furlough, from

DEPARTURES—MARCH 29.

Powney Lt, Bengal Grd, Gds, to Calcutta.

MARCH 30.

Inglefield, Capt, Bengal R A, on duty, to Ferozepore.

Colomb, Lt, Bengal, 1-4 Goorkhas, to join, to Buklah,

Paul, Capt, Bengal, 6th P M B E, Cav, to join, to Meerut,

Auchinleck, Lt-Col, Ms R A, on duty, to Rangoon via Madras.

Browne, Maj, Ms, 1st Corn, Lt. I; on duty, to Burma via Madras.

FitzGerald, Capt, Bo Dy A Gnl, on duty, to Belgaum.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. ARTILLERY.

Bombay, 31st March, 1891.

1. The following drills will take place for No. 2, Battery at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters :—

To-day, at 4-45 p.m.—Gun Drill.

Thursday, at 4-45 p.m.—Squad Drill.

Friday, at 4-45 p.m.—Gun Drill.

2. Members who have put in their class are requested to return their arms and accoutrements to Head-quarters at once.

3. The Carbine prizes presented by Major G. W. Roughton, (vide prize scheme 1890-91), will be competed for on Saturday next, the 4 proximo at 4 p.m. on the Coorla Rifle Range.

By Order,

(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. RIFLES.

Bombay, 31st March, 1891.

1. The Company competitions for H. E. the Governor's Prizes will take place at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday next, the 4th proximo on the Esplanade opposite the Gymkhana. The Officers and Volunteers of the competing teams will wear Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Officers and Volunteers present as spectators may wear white with swords or side arms.

2. Members who have completed their Class firing and do not intend to take part in the competition for H. E. the Governor's Prizes are requested to return their arms and accoutrements to Head-quarters at once.

3. "C" Company prizes will be fired for on the Range at Coorla on the morning of Thursday, the 2nd Proximo.

4. There will be Company drill for "D" Company to-day at 5-30 p.m. behind the Town Hall. Mafti with Rifles &c.

By Order,

(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain and Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 30th March, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	30	11	15 a.m.	1	25
Teheran	30	12	58 p.m.	...	26
Suez	30	1	5 p.m.	1	19

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 30th March, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	47	...	4
" Kurrachee	...	12	...	3
" Madras	...	44	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, MARCH 29.

10 p.m.	77·2

MONDAY, MARCH 30.

6 a.m.	73·5
10 a.m.	80·9
2 p.m.	84·3
4 p.m.	82·9

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

PRESCOTT—March 23, at Clare Road, Byculla, the wife of H. W. deB. Prescott, of a daughter.

RINGROW—March 29, at Babula Tank Road, Bombay, the wife of G. C. Ringrow, Bombay Medical Department, of twin daughters, one still-born.

DEATH.

OLIVIER—March 29, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, Mary Campbell, wife of Major H. D. Olivier, R.E., aged 27 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LLOYD—March 16, at Quetta, the wife of Major R O Lloyd, R E, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LUARD—PRICE—March 25, at Aligarh, by the Rev J Stuart, Peter John, eldest son of the late General P W Luard, B S C, to Eleanor Jane, eldest daughter of H Hoyle, Esq, Resident Engineer, E I R, Aligarh.

DEATHS.

PRITCHARD—March 25, at The Cloisters, Salem, Charles Cherry, infant son of C and A Pritchard.

TAIT—March 19, at Sabarmati, Isabella Mary Louisa, the dearly loved child of George and Elizabeth Tait, Public Works Department, aged 7 years and 5 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1891.

THE delegation of a number of Newfoundland notables to England to lay the colonial view of Lord Knutsford's Bill before the Imperial Government shows that the attitude of unreasoning protestation which the Newfoundlanders had at first taken up has been abandoned. It means at all events that annexation to the United States, which seven-eighths of the people were last week said to favour, is no longer in the ascendant, and that the more responsible politicians of the colony recognize that there is some other than the plebiscitary method of solving the problem. Lord Knutsford has certainly a difficult task before him. With the Imperial Government, who have to reckon with foreign powers as well as with British colonists, the fulfilment of treaties is the first thing to be thought of. There can be no doubt, anomalous though the situation may be which the Treaty of Utrecht and the succeeding conventions have created on the "French shore" of Newfoundland, that it is a strictly legal situation. From Cape Ray to Cape St. John, that is to say, for rather more than the whole of the west coast of the island, the French have since 1713 had secured to them by successive treaties the right to set up establishments of their own for drying and curing fish caught in the adjacent waters. The Newfoundlanders have unsuccessfully endeavoured to show that the French rights are not exclusive, and that they themselves have concurrent rights so far as the exercise of them may be compatible with the free enjoyment by the French of the privileges secured to them by Treaty. That frequent conflicts should have arisen between the resident population and the strangers was natural. But this shows, not that the Treaties should be broken, but that the men who negotiated them took inconveniently small account of the combative element in man. In the reign of George the Third it was found necessary to invest the British Admiral on the station with power to enforce the Treaty rights on the French shore—in other words to keep the Newfoundlanders from the free enjoyment of their own territory. That Act has either lapsed or been repealed, and the Imperial Government have been moved to revive it by the action of the Newfoundland Courts in refusing to endorse the action of the British Admiral in closing a lobster factory which a Newfoundlander had established on the French shore. The practical effect of the revival of the old Act will be to give the Admiral power to deal with infractions of the Treaty without the intervention of the Newfoundland Courts, which seem evidently to be too much under the influence of local opinion to give an unbiassed decision. The fact that the Government have introduced the Bill, notwithstanding a reference of the whole question to arbitration, shows that they regard the case as urgent. If the Newfoundland delegates assert, as they very likely will, that the introduction of the Bill is a departure from the *status quo*, and therefore a breach of the conditions under which arbitration was to be resorted to, the answer will be that the real departure from the *status quo* has been on the part of the local courts, which in pronouncing a decision legalising the opening of British lobster canning establishments on the French shore has really pre-judged one of the most difficult of the questions to be submitted to the arbitrators. It is not easy, in any case, to see how a solution of the problem can be arrived at which may be equally satisfactory to both sides. The Newfoundlanders, when they ask in high-pitched tones for the withdrawal of the French from the shore, really ask for the abrogation of rights which have treaties and a hundred and seventy years' enjoyment to justify them, and which the French value for their own sake as well as for the sentimental value which they attach to them. Pierre Loti's "*Pecheur d'Islande*" brings into picturesque view the relations between the French fisheries and the naval service, and everything which affects the French fishing industry in the waters of the North-West is in France thought of as detrimental to the navy, which gets its best recruits from the hardy fishermen who spend the summer in the waters off Newfoundland. It is as foolish not to recognize the rights of the French as to minimise their value and to treat it as an easy matter to find something to give in exchange for them. An undertaking to immediately evacuate Egypt, or to abstain from committing ourselves to help Italy to defend her coasts when the Triple Alliance has its armies in motion, might suffice. But in either case the terms would be too high, considering that the most that would be secured in return for them would be the prosperity of the Newfoundland lobster canning industry and the contentment of under two hundred thousand Newfoundlanders. It is easy enough to say, as has been said over and over again in this controversy, that the French rights must be extinguished somehow. If the Newfoundland leaders were entrusted with plenipotentiary functions, and sent to Paris with liberty to make the best terms they could with the French Government, they would see that "somehow" is an easy word, more useful for the evasion than for the solution of difficult problems. The threat to seek annexation to the United States is indeed, ill-temper apart, a confession of the exceeding difficulty of extinguishing rights which the power in whom they are vested is reluctant to part with. Sir Charles Tupper calls it "childish," his view no doubt being coloured somewhat by the conventional Canadian feeling towards Newfoundland, whose refusal for twenty-five years to join the Dominion has not gained friends for the Newfoundlanders on the Mainland. It is not only childish, but there is reason to believe that it is not real. Anyhow the Imperial Government are not dismayed by it. Lord Salisbury is under no obligation to depart from the plain engagements of the country at a time when it is a matter of no small difficulty to keep on good terms with France, and his prompt action in this matter appears to have made it easier to come to an understanding with our neighbours concerning Egypt, where the obstacle to Mr. Justice Scott's quiet entrance upon his functions have been perceptibly less protruding than they were before Lord Knutsford's French Shore Bill was introduced into the House of Lords If Lord Salisbury could arrange a trip to Paris for the Newfoundland delegates they would learn that there is another side to the French Shore question than that which presents itself to them in their fog-begirt isle.

MR. CONYBEARE is not always a discreet advocate, but he is doing good service by persistently bringing to notice the unsatisfactory state of the Bombay Salt Law, as revealed in the recent judgment of the Bombay High Court. Our London correspondent has this week given us the text of Mr. Conybeare's second question on the subject, and it will be seen that the answer elicited, though far from satisfactory, is somewhat better than the one that Sir John Gorst gave on a previous occasion. Mr. Conybeare was then able only to get from Government the disappointing assurance that people knew they were breaking the law when they "manufactured" salt in the manner described, and that there was no intention to interfere with the Act. Now, however, we learn that the attention of the Bombay Government has been called to the matter, which is "receiving consideration." We believe it would be more correct to say that such instructions had already been given by the local administration—who are by no means unconscious of the objection to so rigid an application of the "manufacture" section as was given in the Kanara cases—as make it highly improbable that for some time to come we shall hear again of old women being fined for cleaning dirty salt. If anything is still "receiving consideration" it is the not unimportant question whether the guarantee against further prosecution like those about which the High Court has spoken so severely shall be provided in the sweet reasonableness of the Department, or in an amendment of the law which makes these monstrous proceedings in Kanara perfectly legal. If there is a tendency on the part of the Government to be content with the Act as it stands, trusting to its indulgent application to protect the public against the cruelty of the law, we should suggest that this would be the method least respectful to the law, and least protective, in the long run, of the rights of the poor. The time would come when some zealous subordinate, forgetful of such injunctions on the side of mildness as may be issued to-day, would take the law as it stands—taking, that is to say, the definition of manufacture as it stands which, in the minds of the High Court Judges, converts perfectly innocent practices into crimes—would find a magistrate as ready to interpret the section as much *au pied de la lettre* as the magistrate in North Kanara was whose judgment was referred to the High Court, and a whole crop of cases of the same kind would find their way on the records. The Bombay Government, we are glad to know, have not in any degree partaken of the indifference to the rights of the subject which Sir John Gorst's answer indicated six weeks ago, and we should not be surprised to hear that Lord Harris had given anxious personal consideration to it before the Secretary of State, to whom Sir James Fergusson's words had "called his attention" to it. The public, however, may very properly ask that in a matter of this kind, in which the rights of the subject are so closely involved, Government will recognize the superiority of a precise statutory provision over a merely departmental order for a lenient application of a harsh law. It is primarily in the law itself, and only in a secondary degree is such executive limitations as may be placed upon it, that protection against injustice should be found.

A REPORT on the progress of Mohamerah and the Karun River trade contains some interesting information. What was only recently an inconsiderable riverside town has now become a thriving and popular port, at which the steamers of the British India Company and the Bombay and Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Company trading with Busrah now make regular calls. Grain is now shipped by lighters direct for Europe at Mohamerah, and in the river the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Companies run a fortnightly steamer service to Ahwaz in conjunction with that running to Shushter. In addition to this the Nasery Company launched an imported steam launch, which, towing two lighters, communicates with Ahwaz. As to the products Mr. M'Douall, who has prepared the report for the Foreign Office, states that though a large quantity of wheat is produced on the Karun much more could be grown. Oil-seed, flax, and roses are cultivated, a good quality of rose-water being made from the latter on the island of Khedr. Dyeing and tanning constitute considerable industries at Mohamerah. Good silver work is also done by the Sabaean community. During the year reported upon the town has greatly developed. Numerous new public buildings, commenced at the junction of the Karun with the Shat-el-Arab, have been completed, including a Government house, landing place and stores, a telegraph office, a battery and infantry barracks have been built on the opposite side of the Karun. Unfortunately the landing stage is too far from low-water mark to be of much service, but it is used by river steamers which anchor a lighter between it and the steamer so as to form a bridge. During the year also the telegraph line between Dizful, Shushter, and Ahwaz was laid, though on the date of the report the section between the two latter towns only was working, the communication between Dizful and Teheran being reported seldom perfect. At Ahwaz, to complete the service, the line is to be carried across the river and thence to Mohamerah. The Nasery Company has imported a light steel tramway from England, and by its means cargo is conveyed across the rapids. The work of the customs department, it appears, is not yet fully organised, and some hindrance to the carrying trade of the river has been occasioned, as at present goods owned by Persian merchants are liable to duty at every place they pass through. Goods are still sent by caravan for Mohamerah to places beyond Shushter in spite of the advantages offered by steam conveyance. These are however difficulties which are not anticipated to prove very serious, and next year's report is expected to tell of far greater progress in every direction.

THE fair contract system, as it is called, is not making way without interruption at home. The London County Council have adopted it, and so have the School Board, probably by way of pious though inconsequent expiation for the disgraceful way in which they have given out their building contracts in the past. At Salford, however, where the School Board were recently invited to resolve that "in letting contracts or ordering goods preference shall be given to those persons or firms who pay the regular standard of wages obtaining at the time in the borough or district," considerable reluctance was shown to pronounce the shibboleth of the New Unionism in this way, many of the members pointing out the difficulty of carrying out such a resolution, as it would necessitate inquiries as to what the standard rate of wages was and which firms paid it. The difficulty was got over by accepting an amendment. "That with a view to the discouragement of sweaters and the payment of a fair rate of wages, it must be understood that the Board will not necessarily accept the lowest tender in any contract." This is a familiar enough condition for public tenders, and it leaves ample room for correcting the evils of uncontrolled competition. But it commits the Board who adopt it to no roving commission of inquiry into the rate of wages paid by those who ask for it, nor to the assumption that whatever rate of wages a trades organization may chance to insist upon is necessarily fair. It is an interesting episode, this rejection of the fair contract principle at Salford, and we may be sure that it is not the only case of the kind which we shall hear of.

WE understand that the Viceroy will visit Mysore in the first or second week in July—a circumstance which in itself suffices to contradict the story that has got into the society papers at home that Lord Lansdowne, finding that his health has suffered from residence in India, has asked to be relieved of his office. From Mysore his Excellency will probably go to Ootacamund, and will then give the only foundation that ever existed for the report last autumn that Lord Lansdowne was so far opposed to the Simla Exodus that he intended to substitute the Nilgheries for the Himalayas this summer.

THE following telegram from the British Consul, Alexandria, dated 29th March, has been received :—"Egypt has imposed quarantine on arrivals from Calcutta."

MR. S. RICHARD SCOTT has been elected to the Chairmanship of the West of India Portuguese Railway Co. in place of Major General I. S. Trevor, resigned.

LIEUT.-COLONEL Dooner states that in the garrison town in which he was lately serving it is well known that the worst characters are to be found waiting and watching for reserve men to inveigle and rob them. A man belonging to a regiment at Gibraltar came to him a short time ago, asking for assistance; he had just landed with 14*d.* in his pocket; it was all stolen from him in a public-house. Two men of his battalion lost the whole of their 21*d.* before they had left the town. From the mother of another man he received a letter asking whether his money had been paid to him, as he had arrived home helplessly drunk, and without a farthing. Some other instances are, we are assured, too dreadful to be published. Some time ago it was stated in the newspapers that, at one large junction, the railway people laid out a number of these reservists on the platfrom, as if they were dead men, until they became sober.

THE *Daily Telegraph* of 10th March, says :—There are a number of valuable Guides which deserve mention. First among them is Maclean's "Guide to Bombay," historical, statistical, and descriptive, which, though printed in India, is to be obtained in this country from Messrs. Street and Co., in Cornhill.

CAIRO has been exceptionally full of visitors all the winter, a circumstance doubtless due in some degree to the frosts and fogs which have clung to us so long. During four days last month no fewer than five hundred people left the city—about half the number to ascend the Nile; the remainder departing for Alexandria, to indulge their love of travelling, to Athens, Constantinople, and the Holy Land. These are mostly expected to return to the capital, which has been rendered more and more attractive by numerous improvements, conspicuous among which is the great public garden in the centre of the city, which before Mohamed Ali's time was a large sheet of water. It is somewhat European in character, having cafes, an al fresco theatre, grottos, ornamental sheets of water with bridges, and serpentine walks round and between the lakes. Botanists, however, regard the gardens with special pleasure on account of the rich variety of vegetation. Mr. George Henslow writes that the arrangement of the trees and shrubs is very successful, and that to judge by the number of people sitting about on the inviting benches and seats smoking hookahs and drinking coffee the gardens are highly appreciated by the Cairenes.

THE Vienna papers are full of comments on King Milan's letter to his former Premier, M. Garaschanin. The letter, says a Vienna correspondent, brings up very uselessly, I cannot help thinking, one of the darkest chapters of modern Servian history. On the 23rd October, 1882, the widow of Colonel Markovitch, who had been shot under martial law four years previously, fired two shots at King Milan in the metropolitan church of Belgrade, without however hurting the King. Madame Markovitch had done all in her power to obtain a pardon from King Milan for her second husband, whose guilt was not proved by the court martial. In her despair at not

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ELECTION DISTURBANCES IN IRELAND.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

The election campaign in Sligo to replace Mr. Macdonald, the deceased member, has been the cause of most violent and severe conflicts daily between the partisans of Mr. Parnell and those of Mr. Justin McCarthy. Last evening the police were forced to intervene with fixed bayonets after the combatants had indulged in furious stone throwing.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

Her Majesty's Indian Troopship Serapis arrived at Portsmouth from Bombay yesterday.

THE BOMBAY MAILS.

The homeward Bombay mails of the 14th inst. arrived at Brindisi on the 28th inst.

THE LABOUR TROUBLES IN BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, MARCH 29.

The Police at Seraing last evening arrested three Socialists who were secretly escorting a cart containing five hundred pounds of dynamite.

It is understood that the occurrence is connected with the labour troubles that have lately taken place at Seraing.

THE VICEROY AND GENERAL CHESNEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MARCH 30.

H. E. the Viceroy and General Chesney both meet at Simla to-morrow, Tuesday. The General gives an account of Assam affairs.

MR. QUINTON'S EXPEDITION.

It is rumoured that Mr. Quinton's expedition to Manipuri has been cut to pieces. No news have reached here since the 21st instant. Fugitives reached Kohima and the opposite side, and both say that the expedition fell into an ambush and was practically annihilated; also Mr. and Mrs. Grimshaw, four hundred and fifty sepoys, and six officers.

FRACAS BETWEEN ARABS AND TUTICORIN FISHERMEN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 30.

A rather serious disturbance occurred last night at Tuticorin between the Arabs and Paravas or fishermen. Fourteen of the former and six of the latter were injured. The Pioneers assisted the police to quell the disturbance and patrolled the streets all night.

SIR MADAVA ROW CONVALESCENT.

Sir Madava Row is rather better.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH MARCH 28.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Victoria arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, MARCH 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Huzara, outward bound for Bombay and Karachi, left here this morning.

SUEZ, MARCH 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer India left here this morning.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, MARCH 30.

The mail steamers Bokhara from Bombay, and Brittannia from Aden, arrived.

ARRIVAL OF THE I. M. S. CANNING.

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN MARINE STEAMER CANNING, Captain C. W. Hewett, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with the undermentioned troops:—Major and Mrs. W. C. Black, Miss Black, Captain J. K. Sandwith, Lieut C. A. Brown, Lieut M. R. Hunter, Lieut J. R. B. G. Carter, Lieut E. Sangley, Surgeon C. J. Sarkies, 13 native officers, 316 men, 25 public and 39 private followers, of the 8th Bombay Infantry. Lieut W. A. Liddell R.E., Lieut R.E. Greer, 2 European non-commissioned officers, 1 woman and 3 children, 4 native officers, 122 men, 8 public and 6 private followers, of the No. 1 C. Company Sappers and Miners. Qr.-Mr. and Mrs. O'Neill and 2 children, 7 non-commissioned officer, wife and 3 children, Royal Lanc. Regt Major Creagh 2nd Belooch Regt, Lieut Gibbin, R E., Lieut Eardley Wilmot, Durham L I, 19 public and 8 private followers, 15 women and 20 children. The Canning experienced fine weather throughout the voyage. The Canning will sail to-day for Karachi with 5 officers, 1 lady and 2 children, 125 men (Europeans) 2 women, 3 natives rank and file, and 11 followers. The following are the names of the officers:—Captain T. D. S. Setwell, 2nd Dur L. I Captain Nugent, R. Fusi, Major Beaufort, R. A, Lieut Faulknor 2nd. Grenadiers, Lt Hogge 12 Bo Infty, and wife of Lieut Norman and two children, 2nd. Punjaub Cavalry.

THE SUPPOSED MURDERER OF SEVEN PILGRIMS.

RAMPRASAD SHIVPRASAD *alias* Deviprasad Ramprasad, who, it is alleged, caused the deaths of seven Hindoo pilgrims at the village of Ellapore, Kanara District, about the end of January last by poison, was yesterday afternoon placed before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, by the Chief Constable of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, on remand. It will be remembered that the accused was arrested by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, at the Grant Road Station on Saturday, the 21st instant, in consequence of information received by telegram from the Ahmedabad Police. The accused was placed before Mr. Hamilton that very day, but was remanded to jail in order to get some one from Ellapore to identify him. A police constable from Ellapore arrived here on Sunday last and yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, identified the accused as the same man who was suspected to have poisoned seven pilgrims at Ellapore and two of whom died from the effects of the poison administered to them by him. Mr. Hamilton, thereupon, directed that Deviprasad *alias* Ramprasad should be sent in custody to Ellapore to be tried by the judicial authorities of the Kanara District. The accused will be taken to-day to Ellapore in custody.

—In coming to the rescue of the Manchester Ship Canal by an offer to lend the Canal Company between two and three millions, the Manchester City Council recognised that they were confronted with something like Hobson's choice. The main argument on which the unanimous decision was founded was that they were bound to give substantial assistance or face the prospect of the ten millions already spent being absolutely wasted. This would mean not only ruin to the many hopes founded on the undertaking, but actual ruin to numbers who have invested their all in the canal. The directors of the canal did not ask a loan so substantial. Two-thirds of the work has been done, and directors still maintain that for a million and a quarter more they can bring ships to Manchester 26ft. of water. But the Manchester City Council want to "mak siccar," as Bruce's follower did when the Red Comyn was slain. There will have to be another Manchester Ship Canal Bill in Parliament to sanction this loan, and there will be nearly two more years to wait before the great canal is finished

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

A "GENUINE BLIZZARD," says the *Daily News*, on the authority of its New York correspondent, is a fall of snow broken into fine dust in its descent by a keen and fine wind. When the snow falling or fallen, is very heavy, and the wind is very keen, this dust-storm suffocates every living thing that comes full and fair in its way. It fills the eyes, the ears, the nostrils, and it stops respiration. But Dr. Scheele De Vere, Professor of Modern Languages in the University of Virginia, gives a very different definition of "blizzard." He refers the word back to the German *Blitz*—a flash of lightning, a thunderbolt—and adds that in the West it means a stunning blow or an overwhelming argument. Colonel Davy Crocket's "Tour" is quoted in support of this view.

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In any case we may be ruefully convinced that this Return of the Horrible, in the way of temperature, is without doubt a "stunning blow" and an "overhelming argument." It has been a knock-down blow to our fond aspirations of the advent of Spring, and should be accepted as an incontrovertible argument against extinguishing your fires, accepting invitations to dinner or pawning your great coat before the First of June. For aught we can tell "Blizzard" may win the Derby and "Cold Snap" the Oaks.

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"Sir, what have you to do with our petticoats?" indignantly asked one of Mr. Spectator's fair correspondents when, in bantering tone he was criticising the monstrous hoops which were fashionable in the days of the good Queen Anne. The newspapers of the year of grace 1891 seem to have a great deal to do with feminine jupons, to which articles of attire I only refer for the purpose of drawing attention to two graceful little vignette portraits which have recently appeared in the *Daily Graphic* of Taglioni as "La Bayadere" and Mrs. Waylett as "Zela," both ladies being clad in decorously lengthened skirts.

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But the writer, over the signature of "Wilhelm," who has been discoursing about the length of petticoats, has fallen into an amusing misconception about Mrs. Waylett. He remarks that "it was not by feats of acrobatic agility in abbreviated skirts that the terpsichorean triumphs of Taglioni, Cerito—which should be Cerrito—"Mrs. Waylett, and other bright particular stars of the ballet were won in the most brilliant period of opera dancing."

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Mrs. Waylett, "a bright particular star of the ballet." She could no more be considered a ballet dancer than Miss Jessie Bond or Miss Violet Cameron could be so considered. I doubt even whether she had any acquaintance with stage dancing at all. I knew Mrs. Waylett very well. She was the contemporary of Mrs. Humby and Mrs. Honey, and was chiefly noted as a very sweet, melodious, and unaffected singer of English ballads. Occasionally she appeared in light opera, and then she would don such a pretty and becoming fancy costume as the one which she wears in the *Daily Graphic* vignette. But to place her in the same category with Taglioni and Cerrito is simply preposterous.

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Cerrito (Madame St. Leon) was not, by the way, remarkable for the length of her draperies. She, Lucille Grahn, and Carlotte Grisi may be said to have been the pioneers of the short-skirted school of *ballerine*.

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What part the Great Panjandrum took in the ball where they danced Catch'm-who-Can till the gunpowder ran out of the heels of their boots we all know. But it is only recently that the public have been introduced to a personage even more portentous than the Great Panjandrum. The name of this formidable Dweller on the Threshold is the Grand Trunk. "Thank Heaven the vote of the maritime provinces has rendered Canada independent of the machinations of the Grand Trunk." Such was the peroration of a speech just delivered by Sir Charles Tupper, at Amherst. I inclined at first to the belief that the Grand Trunk must be a cousin German to the Great Sea Serpent; but on reading the text of the Tupperian oration I discovered that the "machinations" denounced had been on the part of that very influential company the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

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Truly sorry am I to learn that the Grand Trunk should be amenable to any charge of "machinations." I have the pleasantest remembrance of the kindness and courtesy shown to me by the great company when I was in Canada in 1863-64; and for that kindness and courtesy I fancy that I was principally indebted to the good offices of Mr.—now Sir Edward—Watkin, Bart., who had then much to do with the line. It was at luncheon with some members of the board at Montreal that I first had the advantage to meet Sir John A. Macdonald, then untitled, but already a conspicuous personage in Canadian politics, [redacted] man with large grey eyes," so [redacted] after first meeting Samuel Taylor Coleridge. When I first saw Sir John A. Macdonald I put him down as "a noticeable man," facially the very image of the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, M.P.

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"What would it cost to shut up Hyde Park?" Queen Caroline is said to have asked Sir Robert Walpole. "About three Crowns, may it please your Majesty," replied the not usually witty Prime Minister, who said that every man had his price, and that he had only known one woman who refused a money-bribe, and she took diamonds. There is happily no danger of the public being excluded from Hyde Park; but there does seem to be some peril, and of an imminent kind, too—of Kensington Gardens being "scored like a loin of pork for the bakehouse," by the excavation of a huge trench running from north to south, which is to be constructed a subway to facilitate the approach from Paddington to the Royal Albert Hall.

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But Paddington, to its credit, is no more ambitious to have Kensington Gardens half ruined for the benefit of the R. A. H. than Kensington is. The carrying out of the monstrous scheme would involve the destruction of a large number of fine old trees; and besides, the traffic in the subway would be a rumbling nuisance, as though the tube were tenanted by Milton's "old Dragon underground," continually occupied in "swindging the scaly horrors of his folded tail." It is manifestly expedient for the interest of all parties—except the stall-holders of the Royal Albert Hall—that the Kensington and Paddington Subway Bill should be opposed tooth and nail, and quoited down the stairs of Parliament, "like an Edward shovelboard."

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Tea at £10 12s. 6d. a pound! A small lot of Ceylon tea from the Gartmore estate realised this ridiculously inflated price at a public auction at the Mincing Lane sale rooms. The tea is said to possess extraordinary qualities in liquor, and to be composed almost entirely of small "golden tips," which are the extreme ends of the small succulent shoots of the plant, and the preparation of such tea is of course most costly. I should like to know something more about the "extraordinary qualities" of this two hundred-and-twelve-shillings and sixpence a pound tea when it is in liquor." Does it waken snakes? Will it make goats dance? Will it make you see comets, or feel like the Grand Turk? Well, the worth of anything is just as much as it will bring. It is a pity, nevertheless, that Sardanapalus and Cleopatra are deceased. They would perhaps have liked to invest in a small lot of "golden tips" at £10. 2s. 6d. per pound for their five o'clock teas.

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A well-known English lady opera-bouffe artist was lately sued in New York for breach of contract by the manager of the theatrical company of which she was a member. The lady's defence was that the manager insisted upon her playing a part which would necessitate her appearing in "tights;" but the judge held that this defence was merely a pretext for breaking the contract to enable the defendant to accept a more remunerative engagement, and consequently gave judgment in favour of the manager. I venture to sympathise with the lady who objected to performing in "tights,"—pink or otherwise tinted; and my sympathy is due to my having just re-reading—how many times have I read it, I wonder?—Mr. Thackeray's beautiful story of "The Ravenswing."

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Do you remember how that effulgent operatic star, Morgiana, better known as "The Ravenswing," declined to play Captain Macheath at the bidding of the unscrupulous Mr. Slang, manager of the Theatres Royal, and between whom and Mr. Alfred Bunn, of the T.R.D.L., there has always existed a strong family likeness? Morgiana abominated the bare idea of buckskins, and withdrew herself from Mr. Slang's temple of the lyric drama in consequence. It is true that she had previously appeared as a Uhlan, in pantaloons and yellow boots; but ladies have a right to be inconsistent—sometimes have they not? I suppose nobody will dispute *that* postulate.

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Drawing attention to the recent death, at the ripe age of eighty-one of Mr. Clyatt, a highly respectable journalist, whose special functions it was to attend executions, "Atlas" in the *World* incidentally mentions that he first made Mr. Clyatt's acquaintance in the autumn of 1867, when he, "Atlas," Mr. J. C. Parkinson, and myself, representing respectively *The Times*, *Daily News*, *Morning Star*, and *Daily Telegraph* happened to be present at the execution of a youthful murderer in the interior of Maidstone Gaol. It was the first private execution that had taken place in England, and I shall never forget it.

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"Atlas" has fallen into the slightest of errors in recurring to the event. He remarks "While my colleagues and I were very nervous and much depressed at our surroundings and the nature of our duties, Mr. Clyatt was rather in a festive mood, and sought from time to time to rally us," What the feelings of "Atlas" and Mr. Parkinson may have been on the occasion I do not know; but I do not remember to have felt either nervous or depressed; and I had no need to do so, since I had been present at the hanging of eleven murderers prior to the strangling function at Maidstone.

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Among these patibulated criminals were the Mannings, who were hanged over the gateway of Horsemonger Lane Gaol—now happily demolished—and James Blomfield Rush, who suffered at Norwich Castle. So far back as 1856 I had written a letter to *The Times*, describing a public execution which I had just witnessed, and three or four years previously I had contributed to *Household Words*, under the title of "Open-air Entertainments" my experiences of the hanging of a woman one broiling July noon at Lewes, in Sussex.

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But never mind whether we were nervous and depressed, or the contrary, on that grim hanging morning at Maidstone. There is something else to remember in connection with the doing to death of the boy murderer in the goal yard. *Dis moi, soldat, dis moi t'en souviens tu?* Do you remember, Edmund, how you and I and Mr. J. C. Parkinson were abused as though we had been three pickpockets, in the *Saturday Review*, for having described the Maidstone execution in print at all? "Ghouls" I think the agreeable scribe of Southampton Street, W.C., called us. I don't think that the abuse hurt us much. But it hurt the *Saturday*. It couldn't keep up its strain of Billingsgate vituperation. The pace was too rapid to last. It was forced in the long run to tone down to the condition of a duly, decorous journal, keeping a civil tongue in its head; and now, because it no longer abuses people right and left, its foes go about calling it a poor old toothless wolf.

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There has been some discussion in the papers touching the treatment of the French prisoners of war in Germany in 1870; and an impression appears to prevail that such treatment was not always of the most humane description. From what I saw at the time, the French prisoners were very well cared for by their Teuton captors. I was in Berlin early in 1871, and one morning, accompanied by a German friend, I went over to the fortress of Spandau, where some thousands of French soldiers were confined.

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We were allowed to make them presents of cigars and money and to converse freely with them, and I did not hear one single word of complaint from them as to their lodgings or their rations. Stay; one Zouave of the Guard, when I interrogated him as to the quality of a loaf which he was busily munching, replied that "the bread of captivity was always bitter." But that was a general proposition. The only incident in their lot which the prisoners seemed to consider as a grievance was that when they were paraded for inspection they were compelled to salute to the Prussian General in command by taking off their *kepis*. A soldier on duty never likes to uncover his head; and the French warriors felt this slight humiliation keenly.

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I have not the slightest idea whether there be any truth in the report which is going the round of the papers that Mr. D'Oyly Carte refused to take any payment from Royalty for the preformance of "The Gondoliers" at Windsor, and that when the customary cheque was offered him he declined to receive it on the ground that the honour of performing before Her Majesty was sufficient reward. But the story, be it a *canard* or not, puts me in mind of a very droll little episode which occurred in connection with the Royal Theatricals at Windsor, of which Charles Kean was director.

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THERE was an extremely funny low comedian of the last generation, Jemmy—, who had a small part to play in one of the Rubens Room performances. Double salary was the rule for a "Royal" night; but the low comedian's normal stipend was as slender as his part, and it was little more than a pound sterling that was handed to him for his trip to Windsor. He either sent the money back to Charles Kean or handed it to the poor-box of some police-court, publishing at the same time a disdainful letter protesting against the inadequacy of his remuneration. Unfortunately for the dignity of the transaction Jemmy—, whose impecuniosity was chronic, was soon afterwards summoned to the County Court for a debt of a few shillings. He proved himself equal to the occasion. Folding his arms and addressing the judge he said:—"This is only revenge on the part of the mighty and the strong. I cannot pay. Send me to the Tower at once.'

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An obliging correspondent ("A. K.," Piccadilly) telling me about an old cookery book of Queen Anne's time—"Mrs. Mary Eales's Receipts," which volume is already on my shelves—mentions an advertisement appended to the work, but which has been torn out of my copy. It announces the publication, "at the King's Arms, in New Bond Street," of "The Harlot's Progress, in Six Hudibrastos Cantos with a print to each canto, copy'd from Mr. Hogarth. The Fifth Edition."

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There could not be a more appropriate time than the present for drawing attention to this advertisement. Hogarth's "Harlot's Progress" was tamelessly pirated in at least fifty forms. Fortunately, the gifted artist had many influential friends in both Houses of Parliament—yea, even among the Bench of Bishops, who held, as most people, except Mrs. Grundy and her following hold nowadays, that William Hogarth was a great moral teacher. Through the exertions of his friends the painter was enabled to get a Bill through Parliament prohibiting the piracy of engravings; and the foundations of the law of artistic copyright were thereby laid.

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I spent a most enjoyable evening on Saturday, the 7th inst., as a guest at the Booksellers' Trade Dinner at the Holborn Restaurant. Some two hundred and fifty guests sat down; Mr. John Murray, junr., was in the chair. One of my neighbours was Mr. W. Longman. Mr. Marston, Mr. McMillan, Mr. R. Bentley were among the publishers present, and there was a pleasant contingent of authors, among whom I noticed Mr. Blackmore, whose name was received with rapturous enthusiasm, Mr. E. Gosse, Mr. Julian Sturgis and Mr. Robert Buchanan. Mr. J. M. Whistler represented art, and responded to the toast thereof; but the utterances of the sage of Chelsea were as those of the Delphic oracle. They were veiled and enigmatical; but after long meditation their wisdom may become patent to all. Then, Surgeon-Major Parke returned thanks for the numerous visitors present; but I should not omit to state that, at an earlier period of the evening Mr. Sydney Gedge, M.P., explained, in a most lucid and instructive discourse, the scope and purpose of that admirable friendly society and charity, the Booksellers' Provident Institution.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

MRS. POTTER AND MR. BELLEW AT THE GAIETY.

THE Shakespearian recital given by Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew at the Gaiety Theatre last night only made us regret the more that circumstances prevented them producing a complete play from Shakespeare, particularly "Romeo and Juliet," but the selections they gave from that play last night were sufficient to explain how the Americans said of them that they had seen "Romeo," and that they had seen "Juliet," but never "Romeo and Juliet" till Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew played in the drama before them. The Gaiety is a smaller theatre than the Novelty; but the stall space is larger and never during the past fortnight did they receive so large or so appreciative audience as met in the Gaiety last evening. Indeed it was a few days ago that all the principal seats were taken, and chairs had even to be added to the stalls. A larger and more brilliant audience has seldom been seen in a theatre in Bombay, and at the close such a scene took place as perhaps never was witnessed in a theatre in Bombay before, the audience rising *en masse* waving handkerchiefs and cheering vociferously. But to come to the performance. It was a dramatic recital, yet more than a recital, for seldom in a performance of the kind do we find the players dressing for the parts, and the stage so prettily set. Of course it was necessary to have something in the way of scenery. It does not add much to the poetry of the scene for instance to have Juliet, in the balcony scene, standing on a table or leaning over a chair. It was with that scene the entertainment opened. Juliet, that is Mrs. Potter, looked very pretty, which goes without saying; but neither as La Tosca, Camille, Kate Hardcastle, or anything else did she look so fascinating as she did last night when the rise of the curtain discovered her at the balcony. And when she began to speak, how charmingly, how simply, and yet with such meaning did she deliver her lines. We know that Mrs. Potter has been an ardent student of Shakespeare since she was a very young girl, and it was apparent before the first scene was over, the sweet character of Juliet had been carefully studied, while before she had done, there was no denying that her Juliet was a more charming and much more finished picture than anything we have yet seen her in. It would therefore have been a thousand pities, much as her playing has been appreciated in Bombay, had she and Mr. Bellew left us without acceding to the request to give a purely Shakespearian performance. In the opening scene she made Juliet what she is supposed to be, a young, simple girl, just budding into womanhood. Hitherto we had seen her in parts in which she had only opportunities of portraying jealousy, rage, hate, despair, and other of the more vehement passions. It was therefore a revelation to see her so gentle and so loving. Inexpressibly sweet and tender, yet full of passion was her reading of the lines near the end of the scene when she would have Romeo go, yet no farther than "a wanton's bird" that with a silk thread she might pluck back again. She even surpassed herself in the parting scene. Here she had almost dropped the girlish manner, and portrayed the woman about to be torn from her husband, and in her address to fickle fortune there was a despairing yet hopeful ring about it. That Mrs. Potter's Juliet is a thoroughly finished performance was shown in the comparatively unimportant interview with the Friar, point being given even to the minutest detail. It was in the potion scene, however, that she rose to the occasion, and proved herself the tragic actress that she is. A finer conception could hardly be imagined. There was no mistaking the fear that the phial might not work, the sudden shock that mayhap the drug might be a poison, the horror at the idea of her waking in the tomb before her Romeo came. It was indeed an admirable performance; and she made the death-scene most affecting. Of Mr. Bellew's Romeo we knew what to expect, for, although he had made his name before he essayed the part it was undoubtedly his Romeo which placed him on the high rung of the ladder of fame he now occupies. It is admitted that Mr. Bellew's Romeo is *the* Romeo of the day. He was at once tender and passionate in his wooing, while in the parting scene his despair and agony were heartrending. A fine piece of elocution, if nothing more, was his rendering of the Friar's lines in his interview with Juliet. In the final scene he was no longer a youth, but a broken-hearted man, with despair in his utterance, and the suggestion of mingled pain and surprise on drinking the drug was cleverly conceived.

Coming now to "Hamlet" there is not so much to say, though there was nothing wanting in the reading of the selections. Taking Mrs. Potter first again, her Ophelia was another sweetly beautiful picture. There was a world of meaning in the expression of her features and in her delivery of the short soliloquy, beginning "Oh what a noble mind is here overthrown." Surprise, terror, pain, despair, were all in turn portrayed with wonderful skill. Equal in artistic merit was her appearance also as the Queen in the chamber scene. Mr. Bellew's Hamlet may in a word be characterised as a most scholarly performance, with a display of remarkable elocutionary powers. He first gave the soliloquy "Now I am alone" with telling effect, and his reading of the well-known soliloquy "To Be or Not To Be" was the work of a skilled and gifted actor. So was the interview with Juliet that followed. He has been charged with in some respects copying our greatest tragedian; but it is natural to think the readings of the character by all first-rate actors must in some respects be pretty nearly alike. Yet Mr. Bellew showed last night that his conception was his own. In portraying a *role* which all actors with any ambition at all, have tried at some time or other, it is difficult to give a new reading, but Mr. Bellew's originality was more noted in the chamber scene with the Queen; and no one could deny its merit of it. That Mrs. Potter's and Mr. Bellew's acting was appreciated was amply testified to by the warm applause. They had undoubtedly hard work, the rapid changes they had to make adding to the strain. To give them a rest Mr. Anderson Clarke sang several songs which not only relieved Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew but added to the pleasure of the evening. He was accompanied on the piano by Mr. T. V. Twinning, Mrs. Potter's and Mr. Bellew's acting manager. Mr. Twinning is certainly a handy man to have as manager. During the past fortnight he has been of invaluable service. Never has he been absent from his post at the theatre in the evening, his sole endeavour being to make sure that all who came to hear the stars whom he represented should be comfortably seated. And last night, though he only acted as an accompanist, he proved that he could do much more if called upon.

And now a word in conclusion for the benefit of the ladies about Mrs. Potter's dresses. In the various scenes Mrs. Potter appeared in a bewildering series of beautiful costumes, and it may be interesting to detail some of these toilet treasures. Ophelia was decked in pink damask, with pearls and fur, and with "angel" sleeves, caught to her skirt. The dress of the Queen was an exact copy of a celebrated picture in the Luxembourg. Juliet in the parting scene wore a Venetian lace costume, expressly designed by M. Jan van Beers; and in the Friar's cell looked charming in a low-toned blue dress, with silver girdle. Her dagger was originally the property of Edmund Kean, and was presented to Mrs. Potter on her first appearance in the part. In the potion scene she wore a dress that had an extraordinary and most beautiful effect. It was an ethereal fabric of white over sea-green, trimmed with silver. In conclusion it may be said that last night's performance was a most brilliant termination to an undeniably successful season in Bombay. To-night Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew go to Hyderabad; but on their return to Bombay they propose before leaving our shores giving three more performances here.

M. BARTHELEMY-SAINT-HILAIRE, the eminent French savant and translator of Aristotle, has not a doubt as to the authenticity of the recently discovered papyrus, a copy of Aristotle's "City of Athens." He says, to begin with, that no other mind could have produced it. The Greek is of the Aristotelian period, and there are some lingual peculiarities common to the other words of that philosopher, and accounted for by his long contact with the Macedonians. M. Barthelemy-Saint-Hilaire thinks that all writings on papyrus which may be brought to light in Egypt should be carefully examined, with a view to finding lost works of of ancient Greeks.

JUBBULPORE ART EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, MARCH 26.

SATURDAY, the 28th, will be counted a red-letter day in the annals of the history of the Educational Department in the Central Provinces. Long before the time appointed the Town Hall was the centre of attraction; the entrance gateway was metamorphosed into a foliage archway, with the words, "Art Exhibition," in golden letters surmounting it, and the compound was studded with flags. To add *eclat* to the exhibition the splendid band of the 1st B. N. I. discoursed sweet music at intervals. The visitors were shown to their respective seats, but before doing so they viewed the numerous exhibits, which must be considered very good. All being seated the Inspector-General of Education, C. P. and C. I., precisely at 8 a.m. ascended the dais, and delivered an interesting address in substance as follows:—

Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I must trespass on your patience for a few moments whilst I endeavour to explain, briefly, the aim and object of this exhibition. I may say in a word, that it is the outcome of Sir Alexander Mackenzie's (K.C.S.I., and the then Chief Commissioner of the C. P.) scheme of technical education. It had been felt for some time that our system of education was too narrow in its aim and too bookish in character, and in the year 1886 the Government of India urged upon the different governments and administrations of this country the desirability of making it more practical by diverting it into technical and industrial channels! Sir Alexander's scheme of "technical education," in response to the note of the Government of India, is contained in a minute which he issued in the year 1883. In that minute various reforms were instituted. Agricultural, engineering, and law classes were established. The study of physical science was encouraged, and great stress was laid upon the importance of drawing as being the basis of technical education. It is mainly upon the lines laid down in Sir A. Mackenzie's minute that we have worked for the last three years. Drawing was encouraged in every school. Efforts were made to provide our higher institutions with trained drawing masters, and to introduce the subject into our primary schools, as part of the regular course. Trained drawing masters were sent out from our normal schools, and steps were taken to select such men as showed an aptitude for the subject, and to give them a course of training sufficient to enable them to teach the elements of drawing. Our efforts have, I am glad to say, thanks to the loyal backing of the various officers of the department, been attended with a fair measure of success. All our colleges, high and middle schools, are now provided with competent drawing masters, and drawing is taught in almost all our primary schools, mainly, by teachers who have received some training in the subject. In the year 1888, the question was raised as to the desirability of introducing special instruction in the mechanical arts, such as carpentry, smithing, and the like, but, before setting upon any definite scheme, we were asked to report upon the condition, of the arts, and industries in these provinces. It was thought necessary before starting institutions for the special training of carpenters, smiths, and other mechanics, to find out what demand there was likely to be for the employment of such handicraftsmen. A report was accordingly issued in which it was pointed out that the arts and industries of these provinces were not sufficiently developed to justify the establishment of special training school in the mechanical arts. The scheme was, therefore, abandoned. Shortly afterwards it was pointed out that, though the time had not arrived for special training in these arts, there was no reason why the education in our ordinary schools should not be made more practical by so training our boys that they might be fit to learn trades whenever called upon to do so. A scheme of hand and eye training, based upon the system in vogue in the schools of the London School Board, was then submitted to Mr. (now Sir) A. Mackenzie, and approved by him. Commencing with kindergarten occupations in the infant classes, the scheme embraces exercises in woodwork, in clay-modelling, in card-board work, and in designing on paper. The object of the scheme is to cultivate the perceptive powers by actual seeing, hearing, and feeling, to quicken the faculty of observation, to cultivate manual dexterity, and a sense of harmony and proportion. Instead of making our boys the passive recipients of often ill-digested facts, we endeavour to encourage action and execution, by planting in the mind some rudimentary ideas of construction and mechanical contrivance. Professor Huxley says: "The old method has the effect of being too bookish and too little practical. The child is brought too little into contact with actual facts and things, and as the system at present stands, it contains next to no education of those particular faculties which are of the utmost importance to industrial life. I mean the faculty of working accurately of dealing with things instead of words." If this is the case in England, how much more is it the case in India? The English boy commences the training of his faculties from infancy in the manufacture of mud pies, and he carries it on in the cricket and foot-ball field. The average Indian boy has no such training; the only instrument he is taught to use is the pen, and that often *badly*. Drawing is the basis of our scheme. In fact, as I have said before, drawing may be said to be the foundation of all the arts. The various branches of our system, *viz*; woodwork, clay modelling, card-board work, and designing on paper are all adaptations of drawing. An American author makes the somewhat trite observation (though trite it is not fully appreciated). "In every act of creation," he says, "there are three steps, *viz*.—

(1.) Conception of the idea.
(2.) Drawing or representing it; and
(3.) Construction

The infinite Creator alone," he adds, "is able to omit the second step, but no finite mind can dispense with it. The rapidity with which drawing has spread all over these provinces, since we have taken steps to encourage it, is astounding. We seem to have hit upon a rich vein of talent hitherto unknown! May we venture to hope that its discovery will lead to a revival of the ancient artistic taste of this country, the decadence of which is so universally deplored! It should be remembered that manual training is not technical education. Technical education is generally understood to mean special training for some particular trade or art. We make no attempt to teach any special trade. Our aim is by a few simple manual exercises, so to train the faculties of our students that when they leave school, they may not be altogether ignorant of the use of instruments, may be deft with their fingers, and may be able to draw a straight line. We also contend, that the manual training received in our schools, promotes the general intelligence of our scholars, so that whether they take to trades, or whether they enter the supposed paradise of pen and ink in the Government office they will be abler men. As regards arts and industries, there can be no doubt that we are upon the eve of a *great change in the Central Provinces*. Brought recently into contact with civilization by the new railways the provinces are awaking from their long sleep. The opening of the country will doubtless lead to the establishment of new industrial enterprises, which will lead to fresh avenues of employment for our boys elsewhere than in the service of Government. The practical training they have obtained in our schools, will then, we hope, serve our boys in good stead and enable them to take a part in the industrial development of the provinces. We have, I believe, been accused of sacrificing the Rs. 3 to manual training. This is not the case. The Rs. 3 receive just as much attention as hitherto, and the intermixture of a little manual training which is largely done out of school hours, makes reading, writing, and arithmetic, less unpalatable. You will see here samples of the best paintings, drawings, wood-work, clay-modelling, card-board work, designing on paper, simple kindergarten occupations, needle-work, and embroidery, the handiwork of the teachers and pupils in these provinces, and of the High School in Sehore, Bhopal. We hope by offering prizes to stimulate future effort, and by raising the standard of excellence to please our scheme of manual training on a firm foundation. As yet, we can only be said to have made a beginning. The development of our system must only await time and the gradual supply of competent teachers from our training institutions. My best thanks are due to the various officers of the department for the loyal assistance they have given me in carrying out the scheme. We have also received much help from the subordinate officers of the Revenue Department and from Deputy Commissioners, especially Mr. L. K. Lawrie, Deputy Commissioner of Hoshangabad, for whose sympathy and support the department is deeply indebted. I have to thank Messrs. Elliott, Young, and Firth, also Mr. Dole, M.A., L.C.E., for the help they afforded me in organizing the exhibition, and in arranging the exhibits. Mr. Elliott especially has worked night and day, and has given me valuable advice and assistance. A sum of about Rs. 2,000 has been collected for a prize fund. Sir A. Mackenzie sanctioned a sum of Rs. 300 from provincial funds. The balance has been subscribed by native gentlemen to whom thanks are due. The following are the principal subscribers:—

Nirbhai Shingh Mondlor, of Hoshungabad, Rs. 300; Madan Mohan Lall, Honorary Magistrate of Jubbulpore, Rs. 200; Mohan Lall Singhai of Khurai, Rs. 100; Behari Lall Khazanchu, Rs. 70; Munshi Nawalkishore, Rs. 40; and Anjuman-i-Islamia, Rs. 40.

Other gentlemen gave smaller sums; but I am unable to mention their names for want of time. In like manner the names of the prize-winners are omitted, besides the list being long you will now have an opportunity of seeing the exhibits. I trust you will be merciful in your judgment, remembering that the exhibitors are mere beginners, and that you will

Be to their virtues very kind
And to their faults a little blind. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Lindsay Neill, C.S., Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division, as chairman, in a few appropriate words, said he had great pleasure in witnessing the various kinds of work, and as Mr. Munro had already entered into the interesting details, he would not take up the time of the visitors but declared the "Art Exhibition" open. (Cheers.)

On entering the Exhibition Hall a long table displayed the handiwork of the sterner sex, in the shape of woodwork of all kinds, modelling, paper folding, and cutting, &c., while the walls were pictured with drawings in its various branches, having red cloth as a background. The tables in the three adjoining rooms groaned with the weight of the work produced by the deft fingers of the fair sex. The kindergarten paraphernalia, chiefly the work of the normal schools and convents, would have gladdened the hearts of Pestalozzi and Reiner, who introduced this excellent system into the "Home and Colonial Training College," London, in 1859. The results on the whole, was most satisfactory, considering that the artists and artisans are mere tyros. Mr Munro, the indefatigable Inspector-General of Education, is to be congratulated on the happy results of his elementary technical education. Thanks are also due to the several members of the Educational Department for their perceptible exertions. The exhibits prove that the native students in particular are not slow to learn the art of hand and eye training. It develops the various faculties according to the different tastes and brings young ideas into a more refined state of culture. It must be understood that the young students of the different schools have not the advantage of trained master and mistresses as in the normal schools.

Prizes are given for the best specimens to masters, students, and normal students, for such subject competed for in the various sections of the fine arts. Charles H. Harcourt, student, Jubbulpore College, has obtained the silver medal for the best model in pencil drawing of a country cart.

THE HYDERADAD CITY MURDER CASE.

A HYDERABAD correspondent writing on Wednesday says:—Quite a sensation was created in the City yesterday on its becoming known that Mr. Nelson, Barrister-at-Law, had entered on a second phase of what is locally known as the City Murder Case. Shortly after noon yesterday, Tuesday, Mr. Nelson appeared before Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, Superintendent of the Residency Bazaars, Hyderabad, and made an application on behalf of Sadulla, the husband of the murdered woman, Waziran, *alias* Imtiaz Bi, for leave to bring a criminal charge of murder and robbery, against Abdul Wahid, a pleader of the City High Court, and his servant, Abdul Rahman, both of whom are now residing within the limits of the Residency Bazaars, and within the jurisdiction of the Residency Courts. This application is nothing more or less than for leave to re-try the two persons for participation in the well known City Murder Case. The accused named above were tried before Mr. Justice Ahmed Raza Khan in the City High Court and acquitted.

Moulvie Sadulla, husband of the murdered woman, was duly examined. Witness related now that during his absence from home on Saturday, December 6th last, a female mendicant came to his house and informed his late wife that a certain Begum in the City wished to take lessons in Urdu for an hour each day, and was willing to pay Rs. 15, or Rs. 20 per month. The old woman told his late wife to put on her best clothes and jewels as she had to go and see a highly respectable lady; she did so and drove away with the woman in a jutka. Witness

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LORD HARRIS leaves Bombay this morning on a three weeks' tour.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA HOLKAR has abolished transit duties on economic and other commercial products, and the result has been an enormous increase in the number of applications for land required for erecting godowns for the storage of cotton, oil-seeds, wheat and other cereals.

A BANGALORE correspondent informs us that Sequah has challenged any one to cure paralysis with Stolberg's specifics, and he offers to lay £2,000 on his opinion. Mr. Stolberg has accepted the challenge on the condition that the money must be deposited in the Madras Bank.

THE Hon. Mr. J. Grose, First Member of the Madras Board of Revenue, who has been granted privilege leave for two months and nineteen days, in consequence of ill health, left with Mrs. Grose on Thursday evening for England *via* Vienna.

OWING to the high rate of sickness among the British troops at Bellary, 120 young soldiers have been ordered to proceed to Ramandroog, the sanitarium, for a change; and 120 more have been ordered from Secunderabad to Wellington.

THE Director of the Calve College, Pondicherry, has been made an Officier d'Academie of France. Besides being one of the oldest officers in the Department, he is one of the hardest working members of the Staff. Since his arrival in Pondicherry he has won golden opinions from all with whom he has come into contact.

THE *Madras Mail* regrets to report that Sir Madava Row is in a critical condition. He had a relapse a fortnight ago, when all hope of his recovering from the paralysis with which he has been ailing was abandoned. Since then he has been getting worse, and his condition has given great cause for anxiety. For the past two days he has been sinking rather rapidly, and yesterday a slight cough and fever supervened. This morning, however, he rallied somewhat, and his temperature is normal, but he is still very weak. All his family have assembled at his residence, the Madava Baug. We trust that the improvement which has been noticed this morning will continue, and that we shall shortly be able to report a still further amelioration in his condition.

THE experiment of the payment of Land Revenue by money-orders, which was begun on a small scale in the Division of Burdwan in 1886 and extended to the Rajshahye, Presidency and Dacca Divisions last year, has proved a complete success. The system is now ordered to be extended to all parts of Bengal in which the Tenancy Act of 1885 is in force, from the 1st of July.

THE Attorney-General has drawn up a series of amendments to the Marriages of Nonconformists Bill which absolutely, though not avowedly, keeps Baptists and Congregationalists outside the Bill. Should his amendments be accepted, Wesleyans are the only body of Nonconformists who would profit by the Act, and even for them enjoyment of its privileges would be hampered by some offensive restrictions.

A RETURN has just been prepared by the Irish Land Commission showing the number of advances made up to the 31st of January last under the Irish Land Purchase Acts of 1885-87 and 1888. The total number of advances is 14,294, and the largest number have been made under the heading of sums exceeding 200*l.* and not exceeding 500*l.* The next most popular loan runs between 100*l.* and 200*l.*, advances of over 50*l.* and not exceeding 100*l.* standing third. Only 114 advances have been made of sums exceeding 3,000*l.*, whilst no advances exceeding 5,000*l.* are reported.

THE Paris *Eclair* publishes an account of an interview with a person whose name is not given, but who has lately returned from the Congo, where he resided for a long time. This individual is stated to have given to the interviewer graphic details regarding cruelties which he alleged had been perpetrated by the Belgians in the Congo State, declaring that they carried on a traffic in negroes for their own profit, buying slaves and afterwards exchanging them for ivory or keeping them for their own pleasure, without interference from the Administration.

SEVERAL deaths have occurred in north-western Australia from want of water. At the Ashburton Goldfields three men died in one day from thirst. Another prospecting party is missing, and it is suspected they are lost, as on the road several bodies were discovered of travellers who had evidently perished through the drought. A human skeleton was found in the bush near Kojonup, and is believed to be that of a white man.

A VIENNA correspondent says that Gustav Freytag, the famous German author, who is now seventy-five, was married on Tuesday 10th March to the wife of the reciter, [illegible] Strakosch, a Viennese by birth. Madame Strakosch is separated from her husband, and the author's wife is the inmate of an asylum. The marriage was quite a private affair, and took place at Siebleben, near Gotha, where the bridegroom has a small estate.

THE Royalist world in Paris, says a correspondent, is seriously uneasy about the Duc d'Orleans. No news has been received of him since his somewhat embarrassing exit from Russia, when he appeared at the Opera House at Vienna. Neither M. Bocher, the Duc de Luynes, nor anybody else here has the slightest idea as to his whereabouts. Should anything have befallen him, the hopes of the party, as a melancholy and crestfallen Royalist informs me, will be placed on Prince Ferdinand Francois de Paris, Duc de Monpensier.

MR. JUSTICE HAWKINS, as many people know, can be very sarcastic when he pleases, and this without abating anything of that merry twinkle of the eye with which the Bar are pleasantly familiar. At the Staffordshire Assizes a jury acquitted a prisoner of a charge of breaking into a shop and stealing cigars, in spite of a strong hint from the Judge regarding the weight of the evidence. Hereupon Mr. Justice Hawkins, addressing the jury said: Gentlemen, perhaps you would like me to apologise to the prisoner in the name of the law for the inconvenience he has been put to. It does not appear that the jury accepted this; but the Judge nevertheless proceeded to carry it out. Addressing the prisoner he said: "Fortunately for you, the jury have found you not guilty, and I think you may go with my own regret that you have been kept in gaol for a month, seeing that the jury think you didn't do it. You can go." Addressing the warder, his lordship added, "And you must give im back the cigars and the box."

A NEW departure has been taken by the Imperial Federation League in the formation of a women's branch, which, it is hoped, will have valuable results in stimulating the interest now so widely felt in matters of Imperial concern. Since the branch came into existence a couple of months ago, several well-known ladies have become members of it, among them being Lady Aberdeen, Lady Brooke, Miss Clough (Principal of Newnham College) Mrs. Arthur Walter, and Miss Emily Faithfull. It is intended before long to appoint a committee and officers; and the work will be carried on by means of drawing room meetings, lectures at women's colleges, &c. Meanwhile all information will be supplied to intending members by the secretary of the branch, Miss C. Milmain, who may be addressed at the offices of the League, 30, Charles-street, Berkely-square.

THE expedition for exploring the Mediterranean Sea, sent out by the Academy of Science of Vienna, had made some interesting discoveries. The greatest depth is between Molia and Cerigo—it measures 3,700 metres. Light penetrates furthest into the sea on the African coast. A metal disc can be plainly seen—at midday—forty-three metres below the surface. Chemically-prepared plates, sunk at a point situated 200 nautical miles north of Ben Chazi, were affected by light at a depth of 500 metres. The water is as salt at the bottom of the sea as on the surface. The deep sea region of the eastern Mediterranean is poor in animal life. At a depth of 3,000 metres no trace of living creatures was found. At a depth of 2,000 metres below the surface there were found small leaf-shaped organisms, supposed to be of the same species as those met with by the Plankton expedition at a similar depth in the Atlantic Ocean.

HONOURS have quickly followed the naval ceremonial at Portsmouth. It was announced on Friday night that the Queen had been pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon Mr. William Pink, Mayor of Portsmouth; and to approve the appointment of Mr. William Henry White, Director of Naval Construction, as a C.B.

"Is a husband worth having?" is the rather invidious question for competitive replies in the last number of *Woman*. One of the successful competitors declares that even now, when to be unmarried is no longer considered a social failure, there are still women "ready to clutch at anything in the shape of a man rather than go down to the grave in single blessedness, while the more enlightened woman sets to work to earn a living, so that she can afford to regard prospective husbands with a critical eye. Marriage is declared to be the highest state both for man and woman on physiological, social, and moral grounds. Another prize-taker advocates marriage, even with an indifferent patner, as tending to ennoble the character of the wife by suffering. Some of the answers are very hard on husbands. One begins, "Is a husband worth having? Not if you can do without him. Why pass your life studying the ill-tempered phases of a man's mind? What unbearable creatures they are in sickness! Which of us that lives with a thing in man's clothing only can do as she likes?"—and so on. Another competitor quotes the old saying that "you can't wait too long for a good husband, nor long enough for a bad one." An unconsciously severe lady declares that a husband promotes wider sympathies, by enlarging the moral and mental influence of the wife owing to the increased self-denial and patience entailed by his companionship. But others are more flattering.

A MUNICH correspondent, writing on the 12th March, says: Munich to-day has been flooded with faithful subjects from all parts of Bavaria eager to lay their homage at the feet of the Prince Regent on the occasion of his seventieth birthday. Considering the shortness of his reign, the Prince is amazingly popular. The whole city was beautifully decorated, and after yesterday's heavy snowfall clear weather had set in, so that the green of the garlands and the bright colours of the flags, especially the blue and white of Bavaria, looked brilliant in the sun. All the public buildings were half concealed beneath tasteful decorations, and the railway station especially was a patch of bright colour. The Residenz Strasse, opening out upon the Odeonsplatz, and almost half the gigantic Ludwigstrasse, have been turned into a veritable Via Triumphalis. From one of the balconies of the Royal Palace the Prince viewed the festive procession, which was formed by more than four thousand persons in historical and national costumes, all the dresses of the German provinces in mountain and plain being represented. Twenty allegorical cars displayed agricultural emblems, and illustrated different trades, industries, and arts. The winter sun enhanced the brilliance of the scene which has for many months been prepared by the artists of Munich, with whom art decoration has always been a great feature.

WHAT is perhaps the final word in the rather heated controversy in Liverpool regarding the merits of Mr. Holman Hunt's "Triumph of the Innocents" has been spoken by Mr. W. B. Richmond. Mr. Hunt has not spared the Royal Academy in his day; but his distinguished brother artist and Academician has nothing but generous words to say of this "crowning effort of a noble artistic career." He rejoices that it has been secured by the Corporation of that great centre of busy life, and thinks that the fact speaks wonders for the time to come—a time when, let us hope, the ephemeral productions so much in vogue now will have found their places in limbo, when once again the artists' vocation may be found noble of aim as well as noble in its execution. "If," continues Mr. Richmond, "Liverpool gives such an example to England by the purchase of (to my thinking) one of the greatest pictures of modern times, there is indeed some hope for art. It will show that at least a rift in the cloud has appeared, and that the darkness and inanity of modern French taste is not going to suffocate the higher aspirations of English art."

THE Paris papers have been giving alarming accounts of M. Renan's health. The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* writing on March 10, says:—Madame Renan, whom I visited to-day informs me that he has had an attack of rheumatic gout, to which he is subject. It threw him into a fever which lasted two nights, but did not disable him. He is continuing his lectures at the College de France, and was much better to-day.

THE brigand Ausuini, with his companions, has left the district of Viterbo and gone near Frosinone, where the carabineers are following on his track night and day.

THE perils of those who go down to the sea in ships appear to be at least equalled by the dangers which beset those who take houses in fashionable quarters of London. A member of the House of Commons has recently expended 180,000*l.* in renovating and setting in order his town residence, situated on one of the finest thoroughfares in London. He went into residence a few weeks ago, and the family were immediately stricken with illness. His young son fell seriously ill, and is not yet out of danger. Inquiries showed that the drains were hopelessly out of order.

ONE of the recommendations of the Accidents in Mines Commission proposed that some permanent arrangement should be made under official direction by which the merits of inventions and suggestions affecting the working of mines might be investigated promptly, thoroughly, and authoritatively. No steps having been yet taken to carry out this recommendation, Mr. Arthur Williams has given the Home Secretary notice of his intention to ask whether the Government mean to do anything in the matter.

ACCORDING to the forecast of the Russian Meteorological Department, navigation in the Baltic is likely to open early this year. At Helsingfors and Rochen-Salmo, open water may be seen from the shore. At Hango, a correspondent has already informed us, the sea has been open all the winter, and likewise at Revel. In the Neva the ice is very thick, but a severe storm, accompanied by warm rain and an inundation, has tended somewhat to break it up in places. During the last ten years the earliest opening of the Neva was March 30th, and the latest was the 2nd May.

AT the Nicolaeff Dockyard a large ironclad is being constructed which is to be about the most powerful vessel in the Russian navy. It is to be 12,400 tons, and to be somewhat on the lines of the British "Admiral" class. Besides this a large armoured cruiser of the Kazarsky class is also to be commenced immediately. The machinery and boilers of the latter are to be of home manufacture.

A NEW law aimed at the employment of foreigners in the Russian mercantile marine is it is said to be brought forward by the Finance Minister. According to the report only Russian subjects will be permitted by the proposed law to assist in the development of the merchant fleet. No foreign service of steamers will be allowed between Russian ports—that is to say between Russian port and Russian port. The Bank of Russia will be allowed to give loans in aid of shipbuilding provided the material and labour are Russian. Every foreign vessel arriving at or quitting a Russian port will have to pay a tax of a rouble per ton. It is expected that the yield of this tax will be three million roubles per annum.

IN the Russian Imperial Council, according to "Novoie Vremia," measures will soon be considered relating to the foreign faiths represented in the Empire. The Minister of the Interior, who proposes these measures, is desirous of further control over the Lutheran Evangelical Church, and likewise over the Roman Catholic. This is the outcome of the gathering together of the chief dignitaries of the Rusian Church that was announced recently.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

[*From the Home Papers.*]

THE following figures, showing the production of gold and silver in the United States last year and during the eleven preceding years, are taken from tables compiled by the New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* from the report just issued by Mr. Leech, the director of the United States Mint, and previous reports in thousands of ounces:—

Calendar years.	Gold.	Silver.
1879	1,881	31,550
1880	1,741	30,220
1881	1,678	33,260
1882	1,572	36,200
1883	1,451	35,730
1884	1,489	37,800
1885	1,538	39,910
1886	1,693	39,440
1887	1,596	41,260
1888	1,604	45,780
1889	1,587	50,000
1890	1,588	54,500

The following table, compiled from the same sources shows the estimated silver output of the world last year and for the twelve preceding years in thousand of ounces:—

United States.	Mexico.	S & C America.	All other countries.	Total world.
1878....34,960	20,891	9,133	8,491	73,476
1879....31,550	19,459	13,534	9,705	74,253
1880....30,330	19,459	13,534	11,476	74,791
1881....33,260	21,402	13,534	10,692	78,890
1882....36,200	22,610	15,012	12,647	86,470
1883....35,730	22,866	19,948	10,631	89,177
1884....37,800	21,079	15,308	7,408	81,597
1885....39,910	24,833	16,784	10,124	91,652
1886....39,440	25,520	17,936	10,379	93,276
1887....41,260	29,054	15,592	10,233	96,141
1888....45,780	31,995	18,447	12,664	108,886
1889....50,000	42,939	18,447	13,381	124,769
1890....54,500	42,939	18,447	14,762	130,650

These figures, however, do not appear to be very reliable, except possibly as regards the United States output. Mr. Leech admits that the estimates for 1890 for most other countries are mere approximations, as he has obtained complete returns from only a few leading producers. The figures for Mexico, for instance, have not been received and therefore the estimate for 1889 is repeated.

Advices from Lyons describe the situation as regards silk as still defying all reasoning. The end of the demand season for new fabrics is approaching, at which time, in the absence of speculation, the silk market is usually quiet. The demand for the material has, however, continued this year, manufacturers having still daily requirements to satisfy, and the total of the transactions, as exhibited in the Conditioning-house returns, compares very favourably with previous years. Under ordinary circumstances such a sustained demand would certainly have resulted in an advance of prices; but, strange to say, prices have had rather a declining than an advancing tendency. Moreover, this further weakening is not due to the efforts of buyers to depress rates, but is rather a consequence of the eagerness of sellers to induce business by offering concessions. Such a policy is the more remarkable as stocks are very far from heavy; the concessions, moreover, are mainly made for "features" rather than for supplies on the spot. The leading features of the position are, therefore, a good volume of business, a great desire to sell manifested by holders, and prices generally weak in consequence. At Marseilles the tone has appeared somewhat improved, but business has continued restricted and prices much disputed. The Italian market have been rather quieter, and prices have been partially lower.

The New York *Commercial Bulletin* calls attention to the fact that the net gold fund of the United States Treasury, which fell in January below $141,000,000 (say £28,200,000), for the first time in five years, increased steadily during February, being reported at $141,700,000 on January 31, $141,900,000 on February 10, and $146,100,000 on February 20. Government receipts from Customs at New York during the first three weeks of February were 88·6 per cent. in gold certificates, 4·8 per cent. in United States notes, and 6·9 per cent. in silver certificates and Treasury notes issued under the new Silver Act. During January 88·5 per cent. was paid in gold certificates, 4.1 per cent. in United States notes, and 7·3 per cent. in silver certificates and so-called Treasury notes. The percentage paid in gold was higher during January and February than during September, October, November, or December. The waning of the Government surplus, it is pointed out, has tended to reduce the gold fund at the Treasury's disposal.

The first consular report on the trade of Mohamerah, the port at the mouth of the Persian river Karun, by Vice Consul W. M'Douall, has just been issued from the Foreign Office. The consulate has only been opened a few months, and Mr. M'Douall has had considerable difficulty in collecting information from natives respecting the trade of the past year. The town has at present little export trade, there being no important foreign mercantile firms represented there beyond Messrs. Lynch Brothers, of London, who have established a branch house. The resident merchants are, as a rule, merely forwarding agents for firms up-country or at Koweit, in Turkish Arabia. The export trade of the province, consisting of wheat, oil seeds, wool, and cotton, is mainly in the hands of Busrah merchants, who purchase produce up the Karun and convey it to Busrah for sale or export. Dates, which are grown in large quantities, are exported chiefly to India, in native boats which come in the season to purchase. Mules and horses are also exported to India. There are about thirty shopkeepers in the place, who import piece-goods from Bombay through one or other local merchant. About ten bales, containing cheap shirtings and prints of English or Indian manufacture, are opened weekly to supply petty traders from Howizeh and the local shops. The value of the exports to Great Britain last year is estimated at £3,427, and to India at £49,538. The imports are valued at £146,141, of which total £1,526 represents goods received by way of other Persian ports, and the balance imports from India. A good deal of Russian petroleum and some other articles not included above are imported by native and row boats from Busrah, and a large precentage of the general imports is sent on to Koweit. Other portions go by caravan to Dizful and other places upcountry, or are carried forward to Shushter by steamer. Though the currency is nominally Persian, the rupee is practically the medium of exchange, at 100 rupees to 250 krans.

The effort which is being made in this country to check the formation of "bogus" companies by means of an amendment of the Companies Acts is apparently having its counterpart in Australia. The Victorian Minister of Mines has lately held a conference with representatives of the Melbourne Stock Exchange, in the course of which he explained that he proposes legislation in order to do away with "a certain class of speculators who hang on to the fringe of legitimate mining and pocket the money of the unwary public." He intimated that in his opinion no mining company should be allowed to register until the locality of the claim concerned had been carefully examined and reported upon by experts, and until the proportion of the capital required by the Act had been subscribed. Another proposition he advanced was that provision should be made that the money subscribed should not be withdrawn except for working purposes, and beyond that he suggested that the Stock Exchange should inquire into the bona fides of a company before placing it on its list. It may be explained that the Victorian Companies Act fixes the amount of capital which must be subscribed before registration at 5 per cent. and the meaning of the Minister apparently is that this amount must be actually paid up before registration, and remain paid up. Hitherto the law has been evaded by withdrawing the capital immediately after registration.

A petition has been addressed to the Turkish Government by the Constantinople millers. The petition shows that the local milling industry is fast dying out. Ten years ago there were 22 steam mills in Constantinople, and now there are but seven, and unless some change takes place in the situation it appears probable that these also will be closed. The reason of the collapse of the industry is said to be the fact that the import duty on flour is the same as on wheat, so that there is every inducement for grain-growing countries to send flour rather than wheat to Constantinople, and thus earn the grinding profit. It is argued that the collapse of the milling industry might have serious consequences in the event of war. "There will be relief, no doubt," says the *Levant Herald*, "when the new tariff comes into force and the internal duties cease to be levied. But this will hardly suffice until the country is better furnished with means of communication. In settling the new tariff with the countries which exported flour and wheat there should be the difference at least of the cost of milling and a miller's profit between the grain and the flour." If, however, Constantinople is dependent on foreign grain for milling, as is implied, it is not easy to see how she would be better off in time of war, even of the duties were so arranged as to revive the milling industry.

Returns of the movements of the precious metals *via* San Francisco during January and the previous six months of the American fiscal year, 1890-1, have been published in the United States. The following table shows the amount of gold and silver coin and bullion imported and exported during each month and the totals for the seven months:—

Months. 1890-1	Imports. Gold.	Imports. Silver.	Exports. Gold.	Exports. Silver.
	$	$	$	$
July	28,074..	212,125..	92,709..	345,054
August	550,981..	337,085..	102,931..	496,913
September	703,788..	401,899..	102,875..	321,866
October	2,358,137..	663,930..	160,354..	336,278
November	1,018,728..	306,512..	171,981..	548,217
December	669,025..	336,377..	236,883..	1,158,805
January	536,918..	224,614..	177,478..	297,373
Total 7 months	5,920,661	2,552,342	1,045,271	3,504,5 8

It will thus be seen that the exports of silver exceeded the imports by nearly $1,000,000, and that the imports of gold exceeded the exports of that metal by nearly $4,900,000. These figures certainly do not show, so far as the movements as the important Pacific bullion and specie port go, that draining of the Union of gold and deluging it with silver which has been spoken of as a certain consequence of the Silver Act. It will be noticed that the imports of silver—never large—have steadily diminished since October, while the exports have considerably expanded; and that, though the imports of gold have not increased, they have been each month well ahead of the exports. San Francisco has, in fact, apparently been obtaining gold against its silver, notwithstanding its proximity to Mexico and the Central and South American States. The gold seems to have come mainly from Australia, while the silver exported has been sent to China and Japan. The total imports of the precious metals during the seven months considerably exceeded the imports during the corresponding period of 1889-90, while the aggregate exports were considerably below the figures for that period, when $1,037,010 gold and $10,115,836 silver were sent away. Compared with the figures in the above table it will be seen that the gold exports, irrespective of the imports, have remained about stationary, while the exports of silver have fallen off about $6,500,000.

We lately mentioned an alleged discovery of a rich diamond mine on a farm known as Wessels's in the Orange Free State, which, since the discovery, has apparently already received the name of Wesselton. The *Diamond Fields Advertiser* reminds diggers who have seemed disposed to "rush" to the new locality that the Free State title under which the farm is held gives the owner of the surface all and every right to whatever may be of value below. Another Kimberley paper observes that Mr. Ward is to give £200,000 for the ground when he takes it over, and he will under the Free State title, make the most of his bargain, which he could hardly do by throwing the mine open and giving the individual diggers the opportunity of getting good prices for the ground out of the De Beers Company. "It is not likely" continues the same authority, "that Messrs. Wessels or Ward will immolate themselves, nor is it at all likely that, matters having once come to the state in which they are, we shall see the De Beers Company collapse by reason of new rushes. If Benauwdhoidsfontein (or Wesselton) is a mine, the De Beers Company must and will buy it. If it is not, which we shall know very soon, there is less excuse for the present excitement and disappointment." The *Cape Times* adds that according to information from Kimberley Mr. Ward's representative (Mr. Marais) stated to a deputation from those who want the mine thrown open that certain legal difficulties stood in the way, and continues:—What these may be it would be vain to conjecture. The fact is that the monopolist stands in the way and must do so. The discovery of another diamond mine is of no benefit to the country; for the cheapening of diamonds would soon make digging an unprofitable industry. What Mr. Ward, or Mr. Marais on his behalf, is probably considering is the measure of ransom to be required from the monopolist whose interests are at stake. It is said that £300,000 was offered and £400,000 asked. Subsequently the price advanced to a million. It may have reached a higher level since. Everything depends on the results of the trial of the ground and on the confidence of the purchaser in the experiment. For the sake of the out-of-work population of Kimberley and Beaconsfield the close system is to be regretted; but the multiplication of diamonds would be a public calamity. With monopolist's as such it is impossible to develop a sympathy; but the revenue of the country would decline with the monoplists revenue, and this is an event to be deprecated. A gold mine would be an opportune discovery; a diamond mine just the reverse."

THE FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

THE *Times* on Friday printed an article professing to give the outcome of the negotiations between Lord Salisbury, Sir Henry Loch (High Commissioner for South Africa and Governor of Cape Colony), and Mr. Cecil Rhodes (the Cape Premier). We take the following passages from the article:—

We have reason to believe that both Sir Henry Loch and Mr. Rhodes are thoroughly satisfied with the fruits of their visit. While giving all due weight to the diplomatic scruples of her Majesty's Government, Mr. Rhodes, we have reason to believe, has been firm in making no compromise and approving of no concessions to Portugal. Even the concession of a patch of country to the north of Tete, which Portugal asked for, and which it was thought might be granted, has not been acceded to. The stipulations, then, stand much as they did in the abortive agreement of the 20th of August, 1890, except that the 33rd degree east of Greenwich has been laid down as the limit on the Manica side, with the exception of a patch at Massi Kesse. To an arrangement on these lines the Marquis de Soveral, the Portuguese representative in London, is ready to agree, but so far the Lisbon Ministry have declined to give their assent. We are confident that no better terms will be offered. Nothing further is likely to be done on our side to prevent the lapse of the *modus vivendi*, which comes to an end on the 20th of May. Of course, if the *modus vivendi* is allowed to lapse it is in the power of Portugal to say that she will not allow the Chartered Company to construct any route through her strip of territory to the east coast. Some little inconvenience might be caused at first by a policy which would be in the face of all civilized international usage. If Portugal cares to construct a railway, her colonies will reap the advantage; if she does not, it is certain that the railway will be made. The fears expressed in certain quarters, that a railway from Mashonaland to the east coast would ruin the commercial position of Cape Town, are ridiculed by those who know the real position. A glance at a good map of Africa south of the Zambesi will demonstrate the absurdity of these fears, and the necessity of railways in both directions if the whole country is to be completely developed.

THE RIGHTS OF THE RIVAL COMPANIES IN MANICA.

Another subject which has necessarily come under consideration during the conferences of the last few weeks has been the relations of the chartered companies to those other English companies which have obtained concessions from the Mozambique Company on the Manica strip. There is reason to believe that Mr. Rhodes has been able to convince all holders of *bona fide* claims within the 23rd degree that their rights will be respected and that the British Company will give them at least all that they could look for if they remained under Portuguese jurisdiction.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONERSHIP AND THE CAPE COLONY.

The *Times* contains details of the arrangements made for the government of Northern Zambesia. It is to be governed by Mr. H. H. Johnston, who, as an imperial officer, will be responsible to the Home Government only. Then follows the following passage:—

Other subjects besides those alluded to above have received serious attention at Downing-street during the last month, some of them of even greater imperial importance. It is definitely settled that the Governorship of the Cape is not to be separated from the High Commissionership. Quite recently a serious difficulty occurred with the Transvaal, a difficulty which Sir Henry Loch was able to settle only because he could bring to bear upon his office as His Commissioner the influence which, as Governor of the Cape, he had with the Dutch in the colony. It is maintained that, had the two offices been separated, the consequences might have been very serious. But then Sir Henry Loch is an exceptional High Commissioner; and if he is only retained long enough at his post he may yet rule over a United South Africa, under the imperial flag.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

The article concludes with a reference to the commercial relations between British South Africa and the mother-country:—

That a Customs Union among the South African States (outside of German territory) will come about in the near future no one actually familiar with all the conditions doubts. What will be the relations of the union, and of other similar colonial unions, to the United Kingdom? Are we, commercially, to treat each other as foreign countries? That the trade of South Africa is not to be despised is evident from the fact that during the past thirty years it has grown from five millions sterling to 27 millions, imports and exports together, 24 millions of which is with the United Kingdom. This shows the enormous growth of 510 per cent. in the total trade of thirty years. These are matters that must be considered in deciding, as we are bound to do in the near future, what are to be the commercial relations between the colonies and the mother-country.

LITERARY, DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT OF THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.

THIS book, signed by Convocation on December 20, 1661, and attached to the Act of Uniformity, 1662, was published yesterday conjointly by Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, her Majesty's Printers, and the Cambridge University Press. It consists of a photographic reproduction of the original manuscript which was attached to the Act of Uniformity, and is the ultimate authority upon all questions as to the text of the Book of Common Prayer. The manuscript was then annexed to the Act, and the two were deposited in an ancient tower near the Chapter House of Westminster Abbey. The following is a brief account of the vicissitudes of the book, chiefly taken from James Parker's "Introduction to the Revisions of theBook of Common Prayer." Some time after the year 1819 it appears to have been detached from the Act by a clergyman, who, for greater convenience of collation or perusal, cut the strings which bound the two together. For many years afterwards it seems to have been kept in the same press as the Act of Uniformity, but in a different compartment of the press. In about the year 1840 or 1841, a gentleman applied to inspect the book, with the object of ascertaining the exact terms of the Fifth of November Service, and on search being made by the official having charge of Acts under the Clerk of the Parliaments, it was reported that the book was not to be found. In 1867 the late Dean Stanley was anxious to ascertain for himself the truth of the statement which he had heard for many years—viz., that the book was lost, and that, therefore, although the Sealed Books which were copied from it had sufficient legal authority given to them by the Act, yet the authentic original was no longer accessible. It appeared, however, that the book had remained in the Jewel Tower until 1864, when, during the removal of the Acts, it was, with other volumes of MSS., minutes, &c., handed over to the Chief Clerk, who locked it up in a closet in his room in the palace of Westminster, and since that time it has been most jealously guarded.

IBSENISM.

Our Ibsenites and anti-Ibsenites, says a home journal, are fighting it out with much bitterness of spirit, as is our way when confronted with any novelty on the merits of which we cannot agree. Once the Wagnerites and the lovers of the Italian school of music waged a similar warfare. Mr. Charles Archer, the clever dramatic critic of the *World*, is one of the leading spirits amongst the Ibsenites, although he admires critically and discriminatingly, not with the unreasoning fanaticism of some of the long-haired fraternity who make a craze of every fresh phase of art as it is brought under their notice. *Rosmersholm* was played at the Vaudeville on Monday, February 23, but although it delighted the Ibsenites, it did not convert the unbelievers. But, whether we like Ibsen's plays or not, there can be no doubt about the strangely fascinating power of his original and unique dramatic talent. The columns of the daily papers on the 24th conveyed ample testimony of this. His influence on contemporary dramatic literature in this country, especially distinct in the recent work of that progressive dramatist, Mr. H. A. Jones, is already considerable, and in the English drama of the future will doubtless be very great. Ibsen has opened new potentialities for the stage, and revived the literary interest in it until in England it already appears destined to assume a new and less narrow spirit than the conventional limits in which it has been hitherto confined.

MR. IRVING'S REVIVAL OF CHARLES I.

At the revival of "Charles I." the Lyceum was crowded with a representative audience. Lord Londesborough occupied the pit box on the O. P. side, Mr. and Mrs. Hare were in the second box on the grand tier on the same side, whilst the box next the stage on the opposite side was occupied by a large party, which included Mrs. Alexander, Miss Wardell (in yellow), and Mr. Gordon Craig. The stalls were full of interesting people—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Stannard (John Strange Winter). Lady Colin Campbell, Mrs. Henry Arthur Jones, Mr. Alfred Calmour, Mr. Milton Wellings, Mr. Walter Lacy, Miss Dorothy Dene (in white and gold), and her sister Hetty (in pink). Mrs. Stannard looked extremely well in black, with jewelled trimming. Mrs. Bram Stoker wore a striking-looking dress of black satin, brocaded with a large pattern of roses in natural colors.

A PERFECTLY DRESSED PLAY.

The *mise en scene* was perfect, and Mr. Irving looked as if he walked out of a picture by Vandyke. All his dresses are copied from the Vandyke portraits, the first one being particularly familiar—the black suit with the long black cloak lined with blue. Miss Terry's first dress was of pale yellow satin, with many diamonds in the bodice; her second was in dark brown, with a long cape bordered with dark fur, and a large hat with a drooping feather. The same dress is worn in the third act, with the addition of a long grey cloak lined with rose-color. In the last act Miss Terry appears in black, with white vandkyed collar and cuffs. Miss Minnie Terry looked charming as Princess Elizabeth, and a pretty little child played Prince James.

IVANHOE'S SUCCESSOR.

The fact that Mr Goring Thomas has been commissioned by Mr. D'Oyly Carte to supply an opera to succeed *Ivanhoe* has been already intimated; but *Ivanhoe* is running now so smoothly, and the advance booking is so great, that there is no likelihood of Mr Goring Thomas being called upon to complete his work at present. Mr Carte is, however, a man of foresight as well as enterprise, and is determined to be on the right side should any emergency arise at the English Opera House. Hence he has just completed negotiations with Mr Augustus Harris for the purchase of the English rights in Messager's opera *La Basoche*. This work, although strange to English audiences, has had a successful run in P[illegible] and it must be true it stands every chance o[illegible] here. The opera will be played alte[illegible] *Ivanhoe* some time in the late autumn. It is to be regretted, however, that recourse has so soon to be had to foreign composers, for it is further rumoured that Mr Carte is in treaty for M Bemberg's *Elaine*.

"LA BASOCHE."

It may be interesting to briefly give the story of *La Basoche*, which is certainly somewhat fantastic. The Basoches are a sort of Carnival party, who annually elect a King, one condition being that this spurious monarch must be a bachelor. The Princess Mary of England, daughter of King Henry VII., has been married by proxy to the middle-aged Louis XII. of France, and she is now to join her spouse. This frolic-loving lady, anxious to judge for herself what her husband is like, arrives in Paris a day or two before she is expected, and puts up at the tavern where the Basoch[illegible]old revel. The young poet, Clement Mar[illegible]s just been elected King of the Basoc[illegible]d the Princess Mary, hearing him addressed as K[illegible]mistakes him for the real monarch, and falls in love with him. Marot has, however, been secretly married to a village maiden, Collette, who also is astonished to find her husband hailed as King, and is the more firmly convinced of his rank by the fact that (in accordance with the conditions attached to the office of Roi des Basoches) Marot disowns her. The imbroglio, it may be imagined, becomes exceedingly funny before matters are explained, and the two couples pair off according to their rank. The book is by M. Albert Carre.

MR. PROSPER SAINTON.

The friends of the late Mr. Prosper Sainton are endeavouring to perpetuate his memory by the foundation at the Royal Academy of Music of a violin and other orchestral scholarships. Mr. Sainton devoted forty-five years of his life to the Royal Academy of Music, and his high position as an *artiste*, and brilliant success as a teacher of the violin need not be emphasised here. It is thought that no better monument can be devised, nor one more truly in keeping with his life dedication to his art, than to place within the reach of talented young players of orchestral instruments who cannot afford a course of academical education the means of obtaining instruction and advice from eminent masters. Scholarships of this nature are calculated to increase the study of chamber and orchestral music, and to promote the already growing establishment of local orchestras throughout the kingdom. An influential committee has been formed for the purpose, the secretary to which is Mr. Percy J. Baker, Willersley House, Old Charlton, Kent.

MR. R. M. WENLEY.

Mr. R. M. Wenley, who makes his debut this month as a contributor to one of the big reviews with an article in the contemporary, entitled "Pessimism as a System," is the son of the treasurer of the Bank of Scotland, and a rising young philosopher, who has been schooled at the feet of Professor Edward Caird, the chief opponent of the Kantian Philosophy in this country. Well known in the athletic world during his school and student days as an amateur cyclist, Mr. Wenley had a phenomenal career at Glasgow as regards the winning of scholarships and prizes, and as a versatile essay writer he established a record i will be difficult to beat. Mr. Wenley was appointed assistant to the Professor of Logic in his *Alma Mater*, and is now Professor of Logic in Queen Margaret College—the Girton of Glasgow. Though he has a good reputation as a philosopher he is unfortunately ignorant of his Burns—a deadly sin north of the Tweed. About this time last year he contributed an article to the *University Magazine*, in which he credited John Stuart Blackie with having uttered the sentiment that many young men go into the Scotch colleges stirks and come out asses.

STRANGE ABDUCTION OF A WIFE.

As the people were leaving Clitheroe Church after morning service on Sunday (8th inst.) the congregation were startled by the appearance of a carriage containing three gentlemen, one of whom sprang out and seized Mrs. E. Jackson, who was just coming out of the church, pushed her into the carriage, and drove off rapidly in the direction of Blackburn. It turned out that the chief party in this strange abduction was Mr. Jackson, the husband of the lady. The parties were married in November, 1887, and Mr. Jackson left immediately for Australia. On his return his wife refused to live with him, and in July, 1889, the High Court of Justice granted his petition for restitution of conjugal rights. Mrs. Jackson is possessed of considerable fortune, together with the patronage of the living of Clitheroe. The abduction of the lady was not accomplished without a struggle, and in the commotion Mrs. Jackson's sister fainted and Mr. Jackson's face was made to bleed. There was, however, no attempt made by the onlookers to assist Mrs. Jackson, although some of her friends and relatives ran after the carriage and vainly tried to stop it.

Mrs. Jackson was taken to her husband's house at Blackburn, which was regularly besieged by the friends of her family. If the besiegers had intended to starve the garrison into surrender, they had not reckoned upon the resources of modern civilization. Mr. Jackson's house is connected with the Telephone Exchange, and by this means during the day he gave orders to tradesmen for necessaries and some of the luxuries of life. On arriving at the house the tradesmen waited until the garrison lowered a

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

It is, perhaps, not difficult to understand how Lord Brassey has come to be looked upon as an authority on naval matters, says "Atlas" in the *World*. He made the most of his brief spell of office at the Admiralty, and has managed to keep himself in evidence ever since. The *Naval Annual* is no doubt a most useful compilation. There are naval officers, however, who decline to take Lord Brassey at his own estimate, and who think that Sir Geoffrey Hornby's reputation does not depend on the approval of Lord Brassey, announced in a recently published letter from Park Lane. Lord Brassey is "not favourable to increasing the permanent force of the Navy." "What is required should," in his opinion, "be provided through the Naval Reserve." An expression of opinion which is sufficient to show that Lord Brassey knows nothing about the matter. When war breaks out, as I suppose it unhappily will some day or other, a certain number of mercantile steamers will undoubtedly be laid up; but they will be the slowest and most useless, and their officers and crews will be like unto them. I do not know what the result of the labours of Lord George Hamilton's Committee to inquire into the value of the Naval Reserves will be; but, in the opinion of those best able to judge, to trust to the merchant service for any effective help in time of war is to rely on a very rotten reed indeed.

With regard to the present year's requirements, the Inspector-General estimates his wants at 34,000 recruits, and he is perfectly frank in stating his opinion that this supply cannot be met under existing conditions, without having resort to the enlistment of immature lads not fulfilling what he considers the not-exacting conditions of height, chest measurement, and weight. The maintenance of the Army at its established strength, more especially the providing of reliefs for the regiments in India, has become a pressing difficulty. Remedial measures, possibly involving important issues, do not properly fall with in the scope of the Inspector-General's report; but his view of the necessity may be gathered from the remarks with which he closes his report, which clearly point to a higher rate of pay being offered as the only means of inducing young men to join the Army. "It must be borne in mind," says General Rocke, "that the pay, and its equivalent, of the soldier, was adjusted in by-gone days, when every man served on until entitled to a pension, and that, while a vast improvement in the average rate of wages for unskilled labour has in the meantime been secured to the working classes, the pay of the private soldier, except in the grant of deferred pay, has undergone no material alteration."

Sir Charles Dilke is an authority upon questions of military expenditure, but he does not appear to have fully grasped the intricacies of the vexed problem of national defence. He spoke the other day of our best produce being the Regular troops trained in this country for service in India, which seems an uncalled-for reflection upon the efficiency of our Blue-jackets and Marines. His views upon fortifications also are anything but sound, if he is correctly reported to have said that the protection of the coaling-stations could be better and more cheaply performed by a land force than by the navy. How long does he suppose any coaling-station, however strongly fortified, could hold out if its communications were cut by sea and our supremacy in jeopardy? inquired a home journal. The coaling-stations are valuable so long as we dominate the adjacent seas; but if our naval force is swept away, the sooner the coal is destroyed and the fortifications demolished the better. Finally, we read that "Australia defends herself," which is so wide of the mark that we suspect the accuracy of the report of his speech.

The annual report of the Inspector-General of Recruiting is not a document to be dismissed casually. The figures for 1890 cannot be considered in any sense encouraging. Recruiting improved, it is true, between July 1 and December 31. At the end of the first six months there was a deficiency of about 1,000 men, but the yield for the year was 2,000 in excess of 1889; indeed, 1890 was the best year since 1886, so far as numbers are concerned. But numbers, unfortunately, are by no means a criterion of those military qualities essential in a soldier, and especially one who has the calls made upon him that the British soldier has in the way of Indian and Colonial service. There is a fall-off under the head of "Cavalry"; the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and Colonial Corps show an improvement; and the Infantry and Foot Guards are a diminishing quantity. These, in a few words, are the "facts" of the report.

The paper read by Lord Brassey at the Royal United Service Institution the other day on "The Navigation and Pilotage of her Majesty's Ships," evinced, as might be expected, careful and attentive study. The subject was dealt with strictly from an administrative point of view, and was, indeed, a criticism, illustrated by recent events, of the present system of training naval officers. The suggested improvement is to expand the School of Pilotage from a short theoretical course at Portsmouth into a practical training of six months at sea in vessels suitable for the purpose. Few naval officers will be found to dissent wholly from this mild reformation; but whether the introduction of such training a few years ago would have saved for us the *Wasp*, the *Lily*, or the *Serpent* is very questionable.

In the programme of proposed reliefs for 1891-92, lately issued from the Quartermaster-General's Department, no mention was made either of the Household Cavalry or the Brigade of Guards. This has occasioned some misapprehension. The *Army and Navy Gazette* understands however, that the usual spring changes of Household Cavalry will be carried out during the first week in April, when the 1st Life Guards move from Regent's Park to Hyde Park, the 2nd Life Guards from Hyde Bark to Windsor, and the Blues from Windsor to St. John's Wood. There will be a round of reliefs for the battalions of Foot Guards in the autumn, when the 1st Battalion Grenadiers will come over from Ireland, to be replaced by a battalion from London.

Sir Evelyn Wood has ordered experiments to be carried out at Aldershot to test the respective merits of the two systems of horse-shoeing. Six horses in a cavalry regiment have been shod fore and hind on the near side with machine-made, and on the off side with hand-made shoes, identical in pattern, weight, &c. These horses will be ridden on the high roads, a distance of 15 miles a day, for 10 consecutive days (Sundays excluded). A team of Royal Horse Artillery horses has been similarly shod in the same manner, and worked in draught. Upon the result the future of the "shoeing question," of which so much has been heard since the introduction of machine-made shoes, will no doubt be reconsidered.

The machinery trials of the *Pallas* under forced draught do not appear to have been altogether satisfactory. Under natural draught an indicated horse-power of 5,055 and a speed of 17½ knots was realised; but with forced draught the horse-power was only 7,315, and the speed slightly under 19 knots. This vessel is the last of those whose boilers were badly planned, and it is probable that the authorities hardly expected any better results. There is one thing to be said about these ships,—no one can now pretend to be astonished if they fail to come up to the original estimated horse-power and speed when on active service. There is good reason also for feeling that a similar mistake is not being made in the newer ships.

The ships of the Australian Squadron will be ready for sea very shortly. The two cruisers which have been commissioned at Devonport are practically ready for a start while the gunboats at Sheerness are also out of hand. It is arranged that these four vessels shall proceed to Malta, and there await the others, which are to come round from Elswick. There is, however, a rumour that the whole squadron will be assembled at Portsmouth prior to leaving, and that the Lords of the Admiralty, with the Colonial representatives, will make an inspection of the ships at Spithead. We should not be surprised if there was a basis of fact for this story.

It has been decided that an officer will not be allowed to hold any extra-regimental appointment unless he has passed the examination for promotion to the rank next higher than that held by him at the time of his selection for such appointment. This, however, will not apply to an officer recommended for the appointment of Aide-de-Camp to a General officer.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD has arrived in England from Japan, and will reside at 45, Kensington-park gardens, for the season.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 0½d. per Bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

NOTICES.

Stephens Inks
BEST IN THE WORLD.

SODAWATER MACHINERY
AND APPLIANCES
BRATBY HINCHLIFFE LTD
ANCOATS 145 MINORIES
MANCHESTER LONDON

AGENTS:
LEIGHTON & Co. MADRAS. | F. W. SHALLIS, BOMBAY.

FRAZER'S SULPHUR TABLETS
PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS ERADICATE FEVER, IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION AND WARD OFF RHEUMATISM
TRY THEM.
Sold by all Chemists at 1/1½ per Box.

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE
The most admired of all Perfumes. Other odours pall upon the sense, but ATKINSON'S "White Rose" is ever fresh and sweet.
ATKINSON'S EAU DE COLOGNE
Renowned for a couple of centuries, this Perfume has given rise to a legion of Worthless Imitations. Use only ATKINSON'S ENGLISH make, which is the finest. Of all Dealers.
J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond Street, London.
CAUTION.—See genuine with shield-shape blue & yellow label & usual Trade Mark, & "White Rose," and address in full.

PASTA MACK
For Bath & Toilet Use.
This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most delicious odour, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.
Sole Manufacturer and Inventor, H. MACK, Ulm s/D.
TRADE MARK.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!
ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH
COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

Mr. Sims Reeves.

Mr. SIMS REEVES says:—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing, and efficacious." Prevents and cures Indigestion, &c. Purifies the Blood. A Natural and most pleasant drink.

MADAME MARIE ROZE (*the renowned Singer*) says:—"I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."

It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.

DR THOS. E. LOVEGROVE, M.R.C.S., says:—"I have much pleasure in certifying that Abbey's Effervescent Potash is a safe and useful Family Medicine, and is specially beneficial in cases of Indigestion and Rheumatism."

Dr. CHAS. R. DAVIDSON, M. D., says:—"I find Abbey's Potash to be a nice and palatable form of medicine for Indigestion, and for purifying the blood in Rheumatism and febrile states of the system."

Testimonials from CHRISTINE NILSSON ELLEN TERRY, MARY EASTLAKE and numerous other eminent persons. Highly recommended by the Medical Press.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH Prevents and Cures HEADACHE (*in most cases in a few minutes*). FEVER, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, BILIOUSNESS, LOSS OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION, NERVOUS DEPRESSION, and all SKIN and LIVER AFFECTIONS. It also alleviates SEA SICKNESS.

Guaranteed to keep fresh in any climate.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA,
CHAS. COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

Abbey's Effervescent Potash sold Everywhere
Price Re. 1-12 per large Bottle.
Wholesale Rates upon Application.

May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON and TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co., WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY, BOLTON & Co., and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. MACROPOLO & Co., Cigar Merchants, Meadow Street.

"The Worst Complexion is improved by the daily use of Pears' Soap."

Pears'
Transparent
SOAP

Produces Soft, White and Beautiful Hands; keeps the Skin Soft as Velvet, and free from Redness and Roughness.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.

"The infant was very delicate; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact, 'the flower of the flock.'"

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION.
BENGER'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS.

"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food in curdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Record*

BENGER'S FOOD differs entirely from any other Food obtainable. It may be had of leading Chemists, &c., in tins at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s.; or will be forwarded free by Parcels Post direct from the Manufacturers,

MOTTERSHEAD & CO. (S. Paine & F. B. Benger),
7, EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

Agents. { TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.
KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS.

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, we rely regulating the dose according to the printed directione accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTAE VITAE,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

CANVAS HOSE PIPING.

The "Union" brand is guaranteed to stand 400 lbs. pressure per square inch.

Made specially from long Irish Flax for the use of Fire Brigades, Mills, Railways, Ships, &c., and for use in tropical climates.

It has the largest sale of any hose in the world.

Extensively used by various Departments in H.M.'s Government.

None Genuine unless stamped with Registered Mark.

REGISTERED.
TRADE MARK.

Sole Agents for India:
GREAVES, COTTON & CO., BOMBAY.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN MORRIS & SONS, REGENT WORKS, MANCHESTER.

Cadbury's (REGISTERED) Cocoa
GUARANTEED PURE GUARANTEED SOLUBLE
IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.
Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.
Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S Cocoa. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of high-sounding claims at once that it is not pure. Adulterated and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa [illegible]

"The Real Cup o' Kindness."
A perfect blending of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of fine Old Whiskies in their Native Purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.
MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS. TWELVE YEARS OLD AGE POSITIVELY GUARANTEED.
A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.
The letters B.O.S. are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.

B.O.S.
BLENDED OLD SCOTCH
12 Years Old *** (Gold Capsule.)
8 Years Old ** (Blue Capsule.)
5 Years Old * (Green Capsule.)

An exquisite blending, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely its own, that it may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever Judges pronounce it *unique & unrivalled*. B.O.S. is remarkable for its "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar" in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.

☞ *B.O.S. is sold in square white Bottles, labelled and capsuled, the age being notified by a small label on each Bottle.*

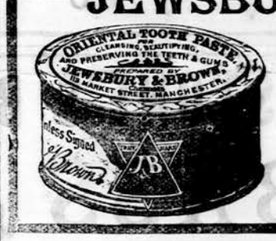
The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending nearly over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in this special blend of B.O.S.

PEASE, SON & CO., 14, QUALITY STREET, LEITH, SCOTLAND.
English Branch—DARLINGTON, DURHAM. Established 1814.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

JEWSBURY & BROWN'S
ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.



White, Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Pleasant Breath to Old Age.
Caution.—*The only Genuine is* JEWSBURY & BROWN'S.
Price 1/6 and 2/6. All Chemists.
OVER 60 YEARS IN USE.

"MOLLISCORIUM."
For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing
HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,
ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.
HARNESS COMPOSITION.
For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.
BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.
May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.
WANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

"MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."
London Globe.

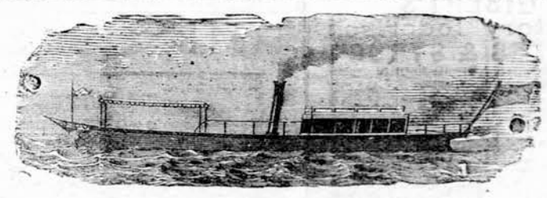
THE HINDOO PENS, 1, 2, & 3.
No 3. HINDOO PEN. MACNIVEN & CAMERON EDINBURGH
We commend them to their living namesakes."—*Court Journal.*

SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE WAVERLEY PEN.
WAVERLEY PEN MACNIVEN & CAMERON EDINBURGH
"They are a treasure."—*London Standard.*

THE FLYING "J" PEN.
"They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

Writes 100 Words with One Dip of Ink.
2,347 Newspapers recommend them. Sold by all Stationers.
MACNIVEN & CAMERON, WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.



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SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.
Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for River navigation.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD
YARROW & CO. POPLAR, LONDON.
Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for Nile Expedition.

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NOTICES.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia** CH. **LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: LE PERDRIEL & Cº, Paris

Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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THE BEST

of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S

Elixir & Pills

Have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.**

9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S

CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Are the best remedy.

BLANCARD & Cº, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S

Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP

LEGENDRE, chémist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH

VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH

CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras: Barrie & Cº; *Bombay*: Kemp & Cº; *Calcutta*: Dumaine

WHOLESALE: PARIS—**J. ESPIC**, 20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

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Schweitzer's COCOATINA *The Best and Purest COCOA*

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,

Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dyes. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.

PICKERINGS' "BLANCO,"

FOR

WHITENING ALL ARTICLE OF BUFF OR BUCKSKIN LEATHER

SUCH AS

Military Equipment, White Helmets, Gloves, Hunting Thongs, Whips, Cricket and Tennis Shoes, Tenni Balls, &c., &c.

It is prepared in a very careful manner, and extra precautions are taken to ensure AN EVENNESS OF COLOUR. It contains nothing that will in any way injure the article to which it is applied, and, if used as directed, a splendid white of a glossy satinlike appearance and soft silky surface is ensured, which will not readily rub off.

The moulds of "BLANCO" are made in one size only, and will fit the specially made zinc boxes, which are non-corrosive.

Send for Sample and Wholesale Prices to

"BLANCO" AGENCY, 60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY

BASS GREEN DIAMOND

LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.

Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

STONE'S BOTTLING

BASS GREEN DIAMOND.

Can be obtained of Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO., G. F. KELLNER & CO., CALCUTTA; and of the principal dealers in India.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful

PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

The Superiority of WILKINSON'S Sarsaparilla.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR B. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Many spurious, Worthless and injurious preparations are offered to the Public.

See that both Bottle and Label have the Name, Address, also Trade Mark AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

ASK FOR WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA AND REFUSE ALL OTHERS.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W. Established 1829.

SOLD IN SMALL, MEDIUM AND LARGE BOTTLES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay; and all Chemists, Storekeepers, &c., in India.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNES.

EXTRA SUPERIOR DRY — Giesler & Cº Avize Champagne.

INDIA BRAND — Giesler & Cº Avize DRY. Champagne.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Messrs. Giesler & Co. have decided in response to the repeated requests of their friends, to ship their EXTRA SUPERIOR DRY CHAMPAGNE (the wine so popular in LONDON) to the Eastern Markets. This wine as well as their well known INDIA BRAND can now be obtained of all leading Merchants in India.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

By appointment to

H. E. THE VICEROY, AND GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

WHISKY

"Pall Mall" 11 years old.

Rs. 36 per Doz.

POPULAR WHISKY. "Napier Johnstone's"

Square Bottle.

Rs. 31-8 per Doz

GERMAN WINES.

Sparkling	50 0
Nonpareil	50 0
Muscatel	37 8
Rudesheimer	33 8
Hockheimer	27 12
Laubenheimer	22 0

SACRAMENTAL.

Tinta Francisca	37 0
Vino Sacro	30 0

SHERRY.

Marsala	18 4
Madeira E. I.	44 0
La Torre	28 0

BITTERS.

Orange	31 0
Angostura	30 0

GIN.

Old Tom	27 4
Dry Gin	27 4
Geneva	28 8

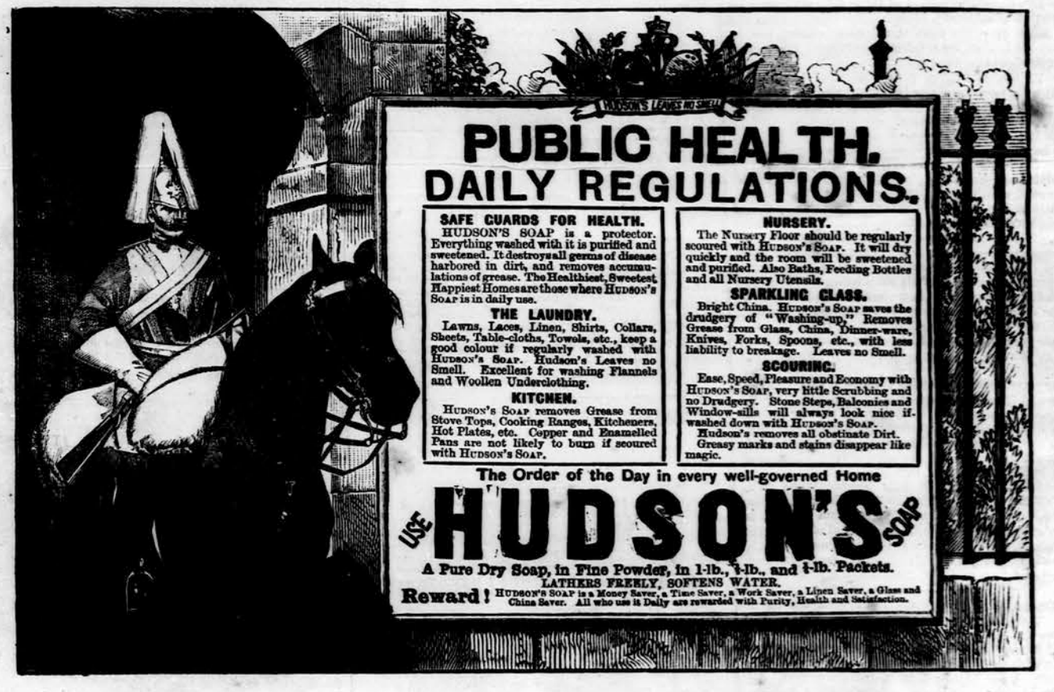
RUM.

Jamaica	27 12
Apple	25 12

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY, Established 1815.

Price List free on application.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.


PUBLIC HEALTH.
DAILY REGULATIONS.
SAFE GUARDS FOR HEALTH.
HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest, Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.
THE LAUNDRY.
Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.
KITCHEN.
HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.
NURSERY.
The NURSERY Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.
SPARKLING GLASS.
Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.
SCOURING.
Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.
Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt. Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.
The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home
USE HUDSON'S SOAP
A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.
LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.
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HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb., and ¼lb. packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the clothe a good colour.

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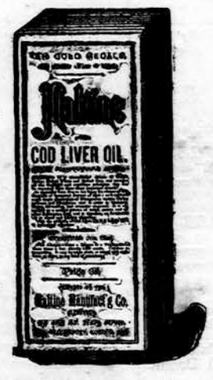

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